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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Says No Feuds But U. S. Has Things to Do

Embargo Leaves Loopholes

Stimson Shows Up Dangers

Canada Changes Its Pilot

London Bids Naval Parley

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S return to the White House after a month centers attention sharply on several outstanding American questions. Hospitable Charleston, S. C., gives the President an enthusiastic welcome when he comes ashore after a cruise from the Pacific through the Panama Canal, and his first utterance is to repeat, as he said at San Diego, that the United States will do everything in its power to maintain peace and freedom from feuds abroad. Appearing sunburned and hearty, the President puts emphasis behind words: "I tried to make clear, and I want to make it clear now, that it will be my earnest effort to keep this country free and unentangled from any possible war across the sea"—Yet this commendable policy, President and people realize, may not automatically carry out itself.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt assures the crowd at Charleston that "this country is coming back soundly because we planned it that way, and don't let anybody tell you differently." His reference to his trip across the country is general, but he says all could see recovery swiftly coming in. First at the White House to claim the President's attention is the League's notification of its sanctions against Italy, with comment invited. Secretary Hull has had great difficulty in showing the friendliness desired to the League program because Congress insisted in retaining to itself the right of embargo on goods other than arms. Congress will not meet until January. What if concurrent action by the President should become necessary to show the nations that the United States really backs their collective action against war?—Would the President be a law unto himself to the extent of boldly meeting the situation?

* * *

¶ Isolation of the United States in a major war is impossible, in the opinion of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover. He voices the idea in a nationwide radio address in which he appeals to President Roosevelt to keep the nation from drifting into "most serious possibilities." The danger would be reduced, says Mr. Stimson, if the President would enlarge his list of war supplies which may not be sent to Italy or Ethiopia to correspond with the items in the League of Nations' sanctions. The former Secretary sees the American embargo list as already threatening to make trouble—It puts a serious obstacle in the path of the peace efforts of the other nations.

* * *

¶ Mr. Stimson makes the direct point for Americans that the chief problem today is war prevention, not isolation; and that isolation in the modern world is a fantastic impossibility so far as keeping out of economic trouble is concerned. The nations generally have recognized this and have learned now that they must co-operate to prevent war from starting. The speaker maintains that the American people look to the President as the natural leader of public opinion in foreign affairs, and calls on the President to define clearly the "moral differences" between Italy and the League, which is trying to stop the war in East Africa—American sentiment, Mr. Stimson holds, must check American merchants from lending wrong aid with their merchandise.

* * *

¶ Canada sees its new Liberal Government come into power under Mackenzie King and reduce the size of the Cabinet as an economy measure. Legislation will be asked to effect departmental reorganization, but the Prime Minister, who ousts the Conservatives after five years of power, puts only 16 portfolios on the public pay roll. The British system of appointing parliamentary under secretaries to assist the Cabinet Ministers will be inaugurated. Every Province except Alberta and Prince Edward Island has Cabinet representation. Canada turns from the active Mr. Bennett to the active Mr. King—Paradoxically, the new régime is expected to prove more conservative than the last one, so named.

* * *

¶ Washington prepares to accept Britain's invitation to a naval disarmament conference in London on Dec. 2 with open hopes rather than tangible expectations. The optimism felt in London after Japan's recent communication does not equally stir Washington, which sees Tokyo standing stubbornly for naval parity instead of present ratio. American naval officers believe it may be possible to limit battleships to 35,000 tons or even less, and to limit guns to 14 inches. Already Britain indicates a naval construction race, through Premier Baldwin's speech. But why assume that the London conference will get nowhere? London may duplicate Geneva—The League is just now doing splendid, world-changing things which nations believed sadly only two months ago could never be done.

Italy Reopens Door to Peace Paris Believes

Hopes League Will Recall Five Conciliators for Long Negotiation

Laval Quizzed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 24—Early convocation of the League's Conciliation Committee of Five is envisaged here today as a result of the improved diplomatic atmosphere surrounding the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Premier Benito Mussolini's decision to withdraw one of the three divisions now concentrated on the Egyptian border in Libya is believed in French official circles to justify cautious hopes that the difficult task of conciliation may be once more taken up by the Committee of Five. Two conditions, however, must first be fulfilled, it is felt here: First, the withdrawal of some ships from the Mediterranean by Britain; second, a more definite statement by Premier Mussolini of his minimum demands in Ethiopia.

No Solution Yet

This revival of official optimism should not be misinterpreted as meaning that the French Government believes the solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is in sight. It merely means that a way is now believed to have been reopened for negotiations which must admittedly be long and arduous. Nevertheless, there is a definite conviction here that diplomatic soundings now under way both between London and Rome and Paris and Rome, which continued last night with an interview between Premier Pierre Laval of France and the Italian Ambassador at Paris, are making encouraging progress.

Reports All's Well

Reporting this progress to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber last night, M. Laval repeated his assertion that the Government fully assumes its obligations under the League Covenant while continuing its search for a conciliatory solution. He also affirmed that complete accord had been reached with Britain on the point of mutual, automatic assistance between French and British fleets in the Mediterranean in the event of either being attacked without provocation by Italy.

Cross-Questioning

Premier Laval's explanations, however, were not entirely satisfactory to the Foreign Affairs Committee and it is learned that he was closely cross-questioned by many members who expressed fears lest the French Government's wavering and passive support of the League Covenant should rebound fatally against France in future. This dissatisfaction found official expression in the committee's communiqué calling for "fidelity to the policy of loyal obligation to the League of Nations Covenant and fidelity under the auspices of Geneva to Franco-British collaboration as well as to all France's friendships."

Yes—Maybe—No

This attitude reflects the growing concern here at what has been described by one French observer as "France's policy of saying 'Yes' at Geneva, acting as if she had said 'Maybe,' while really meaning 'No'."

Pointed references made by the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons at London yesterday, to "the wavering support which the League has enjoyed from some of its members," are beginning to receive serious consideration in responsible French circles.

Leads Moderates

© Underwood

Edouard Herriot

Seeks Re-election as Radical Party Leader in France

France Awaits Radical Swing To Left or Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 24—On the eve of the reopening of Parliament, under pressure of an international crisis, the Radical Party gathered here today for its annual congress with the fate of the present French Cabinet in its hands.

Characterized as the most important party convention in a decade, the Radical congress this year is expected to decide two vitally important issues. These two questions are closely interrelated: First, the Radicals must decide whether they approve or disapprove of Premier Pierre Laval's internal and international policies; Second, they must choose between the leadership of Edouard Herriot and that of Edouard Daladier. The former, more conservative, supports the present concentration government. The latter, a prominent figure in the Popular Front, would take the party sharply to the Left, toward closer collaboration with the Socialists and the Communists.

Jacobin Tradition

As is to be expected, in a party which prides itself on being the direct descendant of the fiery Jacobins of the French Revolution, the annual convention often opens under the sign of a desperate conflict between two or more Party chiefs. But as also often happens, these expected struggles may fail to materialize. This year, the predicted conflict is between moderate, orthodox M. Herriot, whose sympathy tends toward the Center and whose patience with the Socialists is but brief; and definite, dictatorial M. Daladier, who has come out openly as an advocate of union with the Socialists and Communists in order to combat the alleged Fascist menace.

In so far as it is possible to foresee the outcome of such a struggle, a victory for M. Herriot appears probable. He is likely to be re-elected as Party Leader, and to win with his oratorical powers renewed personal prestige. At the same time, however, it is probable that underneath, the party will be moving steadily toward closer collaboration with the Popular Front, at least on the electoral plane.

Opposition to Laval

Less easy to predict is the Party's decision as to whether or not it will continue to support the present Government. Opposition to M.

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Canada's New Premier Takes Over Office

New Cabinet Contains Many Formerly in Government

Plans for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—For all of 20 minutes yesterday afternoon the Dominion of Canada was without a government. It occurred during the interim between the time the leader of the recently defeated Government, R. B. Bennett, submitted his resignation to Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and W. L. Mackenzie King was sworn in by Sir Lyman.

His final act as Prime Minister performed, Mr. Bennett, now official leader of the Opposition, slipped away without speaking to the large group of newspapermen waiting outside the privy chamber in the east block. Mr. King, however, looking happy over the regaining of his office lost in 1930, paused to exchange greetings and answer questions.

In the evening Mr. King returned with 13 members of Parliament to be sworn in as Cabinet Ministers. Nearly half of these had been his Ministers during his previous Administration.

The new Cabinet follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—W. L. Mackenzie King.
Finance—C. A. Dunning.
Mines, Immigration and Colonization, Interior, Indian Affairs—T. A. Crerar.
Public Works—P. J. A. Cardin.
Postmaster General—J. C. Elliott.
Trade and Commerce—W. D. Euler.
Secretary of State—Fernand Rinfret.
Justice—Ernest Lapointe.
National Defense—Ian Mackenzie.
Pensions and National Health—C. G. Power.
National Revenue—J. L. Ilsley.
Fisheries—J. E. Michaud.
Labor—Norman Rogers.
Railways and Canals—Clarence D. Howe.
Without Portfolio—Raoul Dandurand.

The post of Minister of Agriculture is still vacant. That of Solicitor General has been abolished.

It is understood that one of the first acts of the new Government will be to set up a national commission to co-ordinate unemployment relief between federal, provincial and municipal governments and to arrange a program of public works to provide labor.

When Parliament meets sometime in January, Mr. King will have the largest majority of any premier in Canadian history.

Voicing Confidence, Canadians Observe Thanksgiving Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—Today Canadians are called upon to give "solemn and public acknowledgment" for blessings received throughout the past year. The day originally proclaimed as Thanksgiving Day was Oct. 14, but when this date was chosen for holding the federal elections it was advanced 10 days.

Eloquent in its brevity, the royal proclamation refers specifically only to "the bountiful crop," the "other blessings with which Canada has been favored" being left to the individual to decide.

Canadians, however, have many things, both actual and by comparison, to be grateful for. In the midst of war and the rumors of war they are at peace, internally as well as externally; their commerce and industry are steadily improving; the number of their unemployed is gradually dwindling; the price of wheat—the country's foremost commodity—is rising; the chartered banks are sound, and the federal treasury is meeting its foreign and domestic obligations as they arise.

What is of deeper significance, the people as a whole are imbued with courage and optimism, looking forward with confidence to the speedy solution of their main economic problems and the attainment of a prosperity resting upon sounder grounds than those of the past.

President Takes Up League Backing If Any and to What Extent With Hull

Stimson Sees Danger in Limited Embargo and Urges Expansion

Advises Moral Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Enlargement of President Roosevelt's list of war supplies which may not be sent from the United States to Italy and Ethiopia is seen by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, as necessary to keep the United States from drifting into "most serious possibilities."

Simultaneous with this action, the "moral differences" between Italy and the League of Nations powers which are trying to stop the war in East Africa should be clearly defined by the President, to whom "the people look as a natural leader of public opinion . . . in matters of foreign relations, particularly in time of war," Mr. Stimson holds.

Little Effect on Italy

The President's embargo order will have very little deterrent effect upon Italy, since it is able to manufacture its own arms and ammunition and is "already threatening to put a serious obstacle to these peace efforts of the other nations," Mr. Stimson told a nation-wide audience in an address radiocast by the Columbia Broadcasting Company last night, inaugurating a series of discussions of the American foreign policy under the auspices of the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State under President Coolidge, will, it is understood, be among those who will speak later on.

Mr. Stimson held that United States isolation was today impossible in a major war.

By a Staff Artist

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of State Under President Hoover

Stimson Shows How Every Nation Suffers When Two Go to War

The text of Mr. Stimson's radio address follows:

I have been asked to speak to you about some of the dangers and problems which confront us arising out of the war in Ethiopia. We start from the common ground that we all wish to keep our country out of that war.

The only differences of opinion

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Early Pronouncement Is Expected on Course U. S. Will Take

Much Is in Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at an hour's conference today, discussed the terms under which they will back up the League's proposed sanctions against Italy as the aggressor state in the Ethiopian war.

Back from a month's holiday in which he has been kept fully informed of developments by powerful navy radio, the President found no more urgent problem waiting on his desk for him than of deciding the next step in America's difficult role of neutral in the face of the League's moral condemnation of Italy on the one hand, and of the incipient war-boom in American exports to Italy, already showing itself, on the other.

Many Problems

President Roosevelt came back to many other accumulated problems, notably the obvious collapse of the works program under which 3,500,000 jobs were promised Nov. 1, with present prospects that only 2,000,000 men will actually be put at work by that dead line. He brought back with him Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and also the plans for the next step in the huge works program, which presumably have been worked out over the holiday.

The President also prepared to deliver his radio speech tonight in connection with the opening of the campaign of the national mobiliza-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Rotch Reports Ample Relief Funds Assured

State Is to Get $8,000,000 Monthly During the Winter Season

Boston Today—*also sees*—Stock exchange president ask for more "breathing spell" for business—Fitzgerald plea for consideration of Boston in New Haven rail reorganization—Plan disclosed for reduced flying time to New York by use of seaplanes possibly landing in Charles—Sabath committee ask probe of Fensgate Hotel.

***WPA*—Rotch Reports Ample Funds for Winter**

Out of the darkling clouds hovering over Massachusetts relief endeavors the past two months, Arthur G. Rotch, state WPA head, today heralded an apparent emergence. He summoned newspapermen to his Park Square Building office and announced that the State's relief problem for the coming winter was solved.

It was welcome news for 170,000 "employables" in the Commonwealth who still largely look to the Federal Government for sustenance. Mr. Rotch said that a rich WPA fund of $8,000,000 a month for every month beginning next month (November) and running until next April had been agreed upon in Washington.

This is about $1,500,000 more a month than was expended during the heaviest relief period of former years. This is occasioned by the fact that relief efforts this winter will be directed toward giving work relief instead of the more economical direct relief formerly used.

Mr. Rotch today also announced that relief rolls in the State now number 22,000 fewer persons than last spring. The voluntary shift of the 22,000 from relief roll to factory pay roll is apparently not entirely a seasonal trend, Mr. Rotch explained. The number of people dropping off the relief rolls gradually increased throughout the summer, he said, until a record number of 7000 people in September threw down their ERA spades for more lucrative employment in private enterprise.

***Gay*—Stock Exchange Head Raps the New Deal**

Heavy artillery of the New York Stock Exchange was loosed against the New Deal from Boston today. Charles R. Gay, president of the group, startled a Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting by flatly asserting that "any program that undertakes artifically to control prices, wages, production, markets, savings, investment, and interest in this nation is doomed to failure from the beginning."

Mr. Gay prefaced his talk with the comment that the new Securities Exchange regulatory measures would, in the end, be good for the public and for the best interests of the nation's stock exchanges. "They won't hamper stock exchanges in the end," he asserted. His address was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup. Most of Boston's leading bankers and financiers were present.

Carefully avoiding the naming of the New Deal as such, or any of its proponents, Mr. Gay said he fully recognized the sincerity of purpose behind the experiments.

His talk stressed a plea for "a long rest from interference." Observers took it that he gave tacit approval to the President's "breathing spell" pronouncement, which this week finds the nation with all its chief experimental officers taking vacations. The President is just ending a cruise aboard the navy vessel Houston. With him are Harry Hopkins and Harold L. Ickes. Vice-President Garner is en route to the Philippines and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, is in Europe.

(Comprehensive report on the Gay speech, Page 8.)

***Crossings*—Abolition Unaffected by New Haven Act**

George R. Delano, Acting Commissioner of Public Works, announced today that the action of the New York, New Haven & Hartford in seeking reorganization will not affect the grade crossing elimination work which his department is carrying on at New Haven crossings.

Mr. Delano explained that the crossing work is financed by state and federal funds and the railroad does not contribute. Canton, Sharon and Foxboro are among the towns the grade crossings of which are being done away with.

***Fitzgerald*—He Comments On New Haven Road Plan**

Boston will be a "forgotten port" if the Pennsylvania Railroad gets control of a reorganized New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, John F. Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston and member of the Boston Port Authority, declared in commenting on the petition filed in the Federal Court to reorganize the road.

We have billions here in New England and it is up to us to get together and display some of that spirit of our ancestors that covered

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

U. S. to Attend Navy Talks In London Dec. 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—With hopes rather than tangible expectations, the United States prepared here today to accept Britain's invitation to a naval disarmament conference in London on Dec. 2 and to select its list of delegates.

Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, has already stated that Rear Admiral William V. Standley, chief of naval operations will be the naval member of the American delegation. The State Department has not yet decided on other members, but it is generally expected that Norman Davis, America's roving ambassador in Europe, will probably head the list. Officials predict a small delegation.

To Keep Record Straight

In best informed diplomatic and naval circles the British action is viewed primarily as a move to keep the record straight and to fulfill the obligations of the existing naval treaty which provides for the convocation of a new conference before the expiration of the present pact.

Storm warnings of an impending naval construction race were hung out in London yesterday by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's intimation that he will run for re-election on a reormament platform. The United States is already moving at high speed to bring its fleet to full treaty strength by 1942. An expansion rather than contraction of "big navy" sentiment here is considered likely.

Pleased at Japan's Attitude

The optimism which prevailed in London a few days ago after receipt of the latest Japanese communication on the subject of naval strength is not shared here. In fact, all information in the hands of American diplomacy is to the effect that Japan remains adamant in its determination to participate in no naval agreements which fail to grant it potential parity with Britain and the United States.

The crux of the matter is of course Japan's insistence of parity. And between this insistence and the position of both this country and England there is a gulf which for the moment at least certainly appears to be unbridgeable.

British optimism of last week was based on an assumption that Japan was apparently willing to withdraw to some extent from this insistence in return for some other consideration—possibly a readjustment of world raw material resources or the recognition of Manchoukuo.

Was Japan Misunderstood?

But the immediate resentment in Tokyo over the British interpretation is convincing evidence to American diplomacy that Japan's position had been seriously misunderstood in London. Certainly there is no evi-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 24

Navies—London Conference Opens Dec. 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain officially called a Naval Conference for Dec. 2, to meet here. Invitations were delivered to the United States, Japan, France, Italy and the British Dominions. This conference is mandatory under the Washington Naval Treaty, now that Japan has formally denounced the treaty with its 5-5-3 ratio.

Washington—The State Department prepared to accept Britain's invitation to the conference, without any great anticipation of results. From all available information, it is said, the Department believes Japan will hold out for full equality with Britain and the United States—which the latter will not concede.

United States probably to send Admiral Standley: Page 1.

Peace Efforts—Italy Said to Withdraw Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It was reported that Mussolini has agreed to withdraw a portion of the Italian troops in Libya, following Laval's insistent compromise efforts. It remained in doubt, however, whether any British warships will be taken out of the Mediterranean as a reciprocal move.

Despite these negotiations, Britain remained committed to settlement only through Geneva, and not by direct London-to-Rome talks.

Paris— As two French fleets steamed off to maneuvers today, Premier Laval is reported to have made the statement to the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee that from the very beginning, he had made it clear to Italy that the French would have to oppose any aggression in Ethiopia.

At the Front—Rains in Ogaden Cause Delay

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

HARAR, Ethiopia—General Nasibu returned from an extensive tour of the low-lying Ogaden desert with this comment today:

Heavy rains still make large-scale military operation impossible. They will continue another fortnight, thus blocking the Italian maneuvers.

"All reports of big battles are pure fiction," he said. "So are the stories alleging widespread use of gas by the Italians."

Northern Front— Since next Monday is the thirteenth anniversary of Premier Mussolini's march on Rome, some sort of advance by way of celebration is generally expected.

Flight—Kingsford-Smith Returning to London

MARSILLES, France (AP)—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, British flier who canceled his England-to-Australia flight because of bad weather, arrived here today on his return flight. He departed for London two hours later, at 3 p. m. (10 a. m., eastern standard time).

Canada—King Succeeds Bennett

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's new Liberal Party Government formally took over the administration yesterday with W. L. Mackenzie King becoming Prime Minister for the third time in his long public career.

He took the oath of office before Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff to succeed the Conservative Premier, R. B. Bennett, whose party was overwhelmingly defeated in the recent Dominion election.

Canada doffs its Conservative cloak, puts on its Liberal: Pages 1 and 5.

Labor—Canadian Heads Geneva Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Walter Riddell of Canada was unanimously elected chairman of the International Labor Organization's governing body. Canada had just been elected to the governing body, to take the place of Germany whose resignation became effective. Mr. Riddell serves for one year.

Balkans—Anti-Italian Bonds Tightened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The anti-Italian group in central Europe known as the Balkan Entente is strengthening its bonds, by means of a visit of Yugoslavia's Premier, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, to Turkey. The two nations are understood to be pursuing virtually the same foreign policy for the first time since the Balkan wars.

Together with the new Greek monarchist regime and Roumania, these two stand against Italy's manoeuvering for power above the Adriatic, and against Bulgaria's treaty-revision activities. The tightening of the Entente is also spurred by the recent success of an anti-Yugoslav coup in Bulgaria, reopening the bitter disputes over lands taken from Bulgaria after the war.

Hoover—Commended by Young G. O. P.

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—An avalanche of mail, described by aides as 90 per cent commendatory, is the nation's response to Herbert Hoover's latest attack on the Roosevelt Administration.

This peak was reached in the week following Hoover's speech to the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Public Service Practice Work Planned for College Graduates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—In an effort to raise the caliber of the American civil servant, 30 promising young college graduates will be brought to Washington each year by the National Institution of Public Affairs to serve "internships" as assistants to high federal officials.

Inaugurated on an experimental basis last year, this new step in training college graduates for public service proved so successful that its continuance on a permanent basis is now assured by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The young people come to the capital on fellowships and scholarships from their own universities for the most part. The Institution of Public Affairs aids them in getting a position in a key government office where they serve without pay or for $1 a year.

Internes Meet

Each week the various "internes" meet at the institution's headquarters for a discussion with a Cabinet officer or other important figure in public life. Each student receives a full year's credit toward his graduate degree at the university sponsoring his training here.

The only governments in the world which have heretofore instituted special training programs for government service are Turkey, Siam, Persia, and China. Italy announced some months ago that she was planning such a step. In local governments, Los Angeles, New York City and Syracuse have experimented along this line.

The suggestion for a school of federal servants goes back to George Washington, who left money to start a national university. Of late years, demands for a program that would make government service more attractive to college graduates have become numerous.

List of Directors

The directors of the new institution are Louis Brownlow, director of the public administration clearing house; Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post; and William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado. The general chairman is Dr. Frederick M. Davenport, former Republican member of the House of Representatives. Otis T. Wingo Jr., former national college chairman of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, is executive secretary. Ap-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Films Cut $25 Grunts to $7.50

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP)—An Indian's grunt plunged the Central Casting Bureau and the R. K. O.-Radio film studios into a bitter argument today.

And if the bureau can prove that the famous "ugh!" of the American Indian is a line of dialogue it's going to mean plenty wampum in the pockets of the several hundred film extras.

Movie regulations say that if an "extra" is given one line of dialogue in a scene, he must be paid $25 for the day's work.

The studio had several hundred "extras" working in a comedy, "The Wild West." The "extras" were called upon to grunt.

Central Casting insisted the studio owed the players $25 for each grunt, on the ground that a grunt was a line of dialogue. Radio executives refused, and paid the "extras" the regulation $7.50, claiming it wasn't.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-second installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

Page Six

'Integrated Bar' Called Necessity By Lawyers' Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—With the "curb rein" of the bar associations now firmly in use on the legal profession in 17 states, William L. Ransom, president of the American Bar Association, today placed new emphasis on this integration. He deemed it so essential to the ethics of the profession as to warrant legislative mandate.

Speaking before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the annual meeting of the Association of (Legal) Practitioners here yesterday, Mr. Ransom said that the whole tendency in the nation's bar today was toward organization, control and discipline and that the movement for integration was going rapidly ahead.

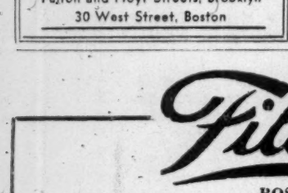
"Seventeen states now have what is called an 'integrated bar,'" he said. "By decree of the court controlling the bar in those states, or by legislative action, every lawyer, whether he wants to or not, must be a member of the organized bar of that state, amenable to its discipline and subject to the consensus of opinion of the organized legal profession ascertainable through such organizations.

"The concept of the lawyer as the representative of private interests is changing. An increasing number of lawyers are engaged professionally in public office and on behalf of the public interest. There are important questions ahead of the country which need the guidance of the whole bar and not of a minority."

The states on the Pacific coast have integrated bars, Mr. Ransom said, and it was his forecast that eventually all lawyers, "whether they liked it or not" would be compelled by the legislature or the high court in their state to become members of the state bar association "or be struck from the rolls of eligible attorneys."

Comfort Reason

No 'Cork Bumps" in the soles of Coward Shoes



Did you ever have a pair of shoes develop hills and valleys on the inside sole? Not very comfortable to walk upon! Such bumps come from the cork filler between the soles giving way and being pressed about.

No "Cork Bumps" are ever in Coward Shoes. Layers of flat leather build up the smooth, durable foundation on which you walk.

Wear Coward Shoes for years, and you'll find no "relief map" indentations on the inside. It makes a world of difference in the comfort!

Get acquainted with Coward Comfort for men, women, and children.

The COWARD Shoe

270 Greenwich St., New York
37 West 47th St., New York
Empire State Bldg., 20 W. 34th St., New York
Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn
30 West Street, Boston

Police Mobilized To Stamp Out Gang War in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Police are mobilized in the five boroughs here today to end a gang war in which there has been close to a score of shootings in the last two months. It is held responsible for the shooting of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, listed by the police as "New York's public enemy No. 1," and Martin Krompier, one of his chief lieutenants.

These shootings, which occurred last night, followed close on the killing of Louis ("Pretty") Amberg, a racketeer with a long police record, early yesterday morning. A general police alarm was broadcast for the arrest of Al Stern, or Stein, alleged gunman and racketeer, who is wanted for questioning in connection with the killing of seven of his alleged underworld allies and the wounding of two others in the last two months.

These shootings were said by the police to grow out of a gang war for control of the gambling and loan shark rackets, in which low-salaried workers and employees of the Works Progress Administration and emergency relief bureau have been victimized to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars by usurious money lenders.

A searching inquiry into this racket is now being conducted by the police and by Victor Ridder, New York City public works administrator.

The shooting of Schultz, notorious racketeer and "beer baron," who is facing trial on an indictment charging conspiracy to evade income taxes and is out on a $50,000 bail, occurred in a Newark (N. J.) tavern late last night and half an hour later his henchman, Krompier, was shot in a Broadway barber shop in mid-town Manhattan.

Federal Court Bars AAA Move to Force Collection of Tax

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 24 (AP)—The Government's attempt to lift injunctions restraining collection of millions of dollars in processing taxes in this important milling center met rebuff Oct. 22 from a three-judge federal court.

A decision signed by Judges Gunnar H. Nordbye, J. W. Molyneaux and M. M. Joyce in the case involving Gold Medal Foods, Inc., subsidiary of General Foods, Inc., not only denied the federal authorities' plea to dissolve the temporary restraining order but included a slap at an amendment to the AAA adopted at the last session of Congress.

The amendment denied processors the right to recover any taxes already paid.

The court upheld the "right of the taxpayer to have the legality of the processing tax and his right to refund determined in court." Twenty-two similar actions are pending in court here and nearly 1000 others over the nation.

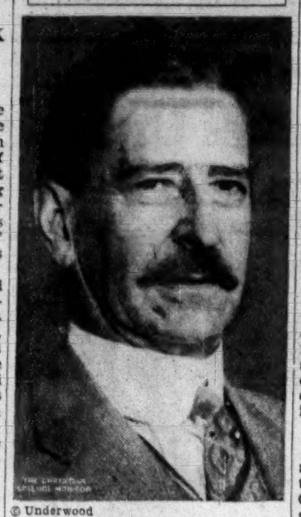
Gold Medal Foods, Inc., was ordered to continue paying its tax monthly to the clerk of the federal courts, to be held until constitutionality was finally decided by the Supreme Court. Approximately $6,000,000 from various companies already has been thus impounded here.

A. B. C. F. M. Re-elects Potter to Presidency

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 24 (AP)—Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the annual convention here. The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven, Conn., was elected recording secretary.

New members of the prudential committee include Benjamin W. Guernsey, Wellesley, Mass.; the Rev. Wilbur L. Thull, Waterford, Maine; Mrs. Chester M. Grover, Cambridge, Mass. Among executive secretaries re-elected were: Executive vice-president, Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, Brookline, Mass.; foreign department, Dr. Alden H. Clark, Wellesley, Mass.

Prepares Navy Plan



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Claude A. Swanson
Secretary of the Navy

U. S. Is to Attend London Navy Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

dence here of any such moderation of the Japanese position.

The text of the Japanese communication remains an official secret. Thus there is as yet no formal assurance that Japan has not opened up some possible avenue for agreement. But there is every private assurance to the contrary, beginning with the information in the hands of the State Department and ending with Tokyo's hasty repudiation of any suggestion of moderation.

Think Agreement Improbable

This being the case, officials here assume that any general naval agreement continuing the present limitation on naval strength is out of the question. The most they believe the conference can accomplish is to put limitations on characteristics of various types of ships.

For example, it might be possible to secure a general agreement that battleships will be limited to 35,000 tons or even less; that no ships will be armed with larger than 14-inch guns; that ships of certain types will not be built to exceed a certain speed; and that no new "freak" types of warship will be devised.

No Limitation Expected

But that any limitation on total naval strength or any continuation of the present ratio system under which Japan is restricted to an inferior position might be achieved is not even considered a possibility here, let alone a probability.

The rumor that Japan would welcome inclusion of a discussion of raw materials resources in the naval conference, in addition to being unfounded according to officials here, met a cool reception. Mr. Swanson promptly declared his opposition to the discussion of anything but strictly naval matters. In State Department circles it was doubted that inclusion of raw materials on the agenda would produce any results.

Baldwin Gave Hint

The result of this situation is already apparent in Stanley Baldwin's intimation in the House of Commons in London yesterday that he will base his re-election campaign on a rearmament program.

Official opinion has already reconciled itself here to the prospect of new naval expansion in both England and Japan. The only question remaining is whether the United States shall maintain its present parity with Britain or permit its naval strength to fall behind. A hint as to the probable answer so long as the Roosevelt Administration remains in power is to be found in the present policy of building the navy to full treaty strength.

Navy Second to None

In theory at least the United States has never departed from the policy laid down by Woodrow Wilson of "a navy second to none." While in actual practice the American Navy has been allowed to fall behind the British the theory of American equality with the largest other navy has always been maintained.

President Roosevelt has not formally restated this policy, but it is generally considered that he would not hesitate to do so if a new naval armaments race began.

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Reorganization Charges Cut In Paramount Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Pyramided committees and "vicarious generosity" with stockholders' funds in the receivership and reorganization of Paramount-Publix Corporation were rebuked by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe in a ruling that gave only $1,045,210 of the $3,239,828 asked for services and expenses.

Judge Coxe, while thus slashing the claims by more than two-thirds, commended the receivers and others for their handling of the two year and a half case. His criticism was on the ground of unnecessary duplication, as well as unjustified charges in some instances.

Judge's Ruling

"The receivers, trustees and their attorneys are court officials and there is no opportunity for what Chief Justice Taft called vicarious generosity in determining what properly may be paid to them," Judge Coxe said in his ruling. "There is no warrant under the statute for the granting of allowances for unnecessary services or expenses. Committees are essential in cases where there are vast numbers of stock and bondholders, but multiplicity of the same leads to confusion and waste and should not be encouraged."

The largest single claim allowed—as well as the largest reduction—applied to the attorneys for receivers and trustees. Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine asked $700,000 and were awarded $207,000.

Of the total $3,239,828 asked, $2,841,032 was for fees and expenses of reorganization. The reorganized firm is known as Paramount Pictures, Inc., and was described by Judge Coxe as sound.

"By and large, the work of liquidation, readjustment and reorganization has been substantially completed," he said, "and the business has now been turned back to the reorganized company, with the properties intact and well integrated, the fixed charges greatly reduced, the finances in sound condition and the good will unimpaired.

Praises Work

"This is an achievement for which those who have been in positions of responsibility, both in the administration of the estate and the reorganizations of the company, are entitled to substantial recognition."

The chief criticism leveled by Judge Coxe was against unnecessary committees.

"There is no warrant under the statute for the granting of allowances for unnecessary services or expenses," he ruled. "Committees are essential in cases where vast numbers of bondholders and stockholders are involved, but a multiplicity of committees representing the same general class of security holders only leads to confusion and waste, and should not be encouraged.

"Committees, depositaries and others who perform services in connection with the reorganization are part of the court's machinery and should receive no different treatment than that accorded to receivers, trustees and their attorneys. The discretion of the judge in fixing such allowances is judicial and should be exercised sparingly."

Bankers Claim Rejected

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, who organized the main committees after the receivership, received nothing on their $100,000 claims, nor on the $150,000 asked by their attorneys.

Two members of the stockholders' committee were denied awards on the ground that they had traded in or purchased Paramount securities while they were serving on the committee. They were Maurice Newton and Gerald Brooks, who had a "clear duty . . . to refrain from trading in . . . securities of the company they were helping to reorganize," Judge Coxe declared.

Other Plain Decisions

A third member of the stockholders' committee, Barny Balaban, was also denied on the ground that he was president of a Paramount subsidiary. Some of the committee's bills for expenses were described as indefensible.

Judge Coxe awarded $60,000 each to trustees Charles D. Hilles, petitioners for $128,000, and to Eugene W. Leake, who asked $118,000.

Other reductions: Charles E. Richardson from $87,000 to $35,000; Adolph Zukor from $18,575 to $7500; Vanderlip committee of bondholders from $80,000 to $7500.

The Chemical Bank & Trust Company's bill for $21,424 was cut to $10,372. A number of requests for sums from $10,000 to $75,000 were not allowed.

Of the $398,796 asked for other expenses, $278,784 was allowed. Before the reorganization, allowances in equity and bankruptcy proceedings had been made to the extent of $458,029.

Foreign Air Experts Study Establishment Of Atlantic Routes

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Aviation authorities disclosed yesterday that four European aviation experts, representing as many nations, have been assigned to investigations in the United States concerning the possibility of a "quick" establishment of regular transatlantic air routes.

It was indicated that "quick" meant within the next 12 months.

The contemplated air services would transport not only mail and express but passengers.

One of these foreign experts already is in the United States. He is A. Plesman of the Royal Dutch Airlines, which operates out of Amsterdam to as great a distance as the Dutch East Indies.

The three others known to be on their way or coming shortly are Hans Wronsky, representing Germany's Lufthansa, G. E. Woods-Humphrey of the British Imperial Airways, and M. Couche of Air France, the French international flying company.

All four of these airlines are government-subsidized. All four of them operate into the Far East, and the German line, Lufthansa, combined with the Deruluft Company, co-operates with the Russians in flying from Moscow across Asia.

Two of these companies, and a third to a minor degree, are already in competition with United States' enterprise in America.

Lufthansa and Air France are operating services across the south Atlantic to compete with Pan American Airways, operating south from the United States to connect every republic in North and South America by air. The Dutch are flying a service among their American possessions.

Although Great Britain controls the southern route across the Atlantic, through her possession of Bermuda and an agreement with Portugal in the Azores, Pan American might fly the Atlantic by the northern route.

The possibility for the use of the route by way of Greenland is indicated in the fact that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh two years ago made an intensive survey of that area with Mrs. Lindbergh.

Furthermore, the American line already is operating a service under sub-arctic conditions similar to what would be encountered in flying the northern route.

Aviation authorities suggested that the present interest of European experts indicated co-operative suggestions might be advanced to the American interests in the establishment of the transatlantic service.

Bakers Commended By Consumers' Head

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—Donald E. Montgomery, AAA consumers' counsel, has telegraphed Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers Association, congratulating him on his "assurance" the association was not supporting a bread price increase.

Mr. Montgomery replied to a telegram from Mr. Stude which criticized a letter the consumers' counsel wrote asking reasons for the proposed increase. The bakers' president, replying at the Chicago convention of the American Bakers Association, said Mr. Montgomery's questions had been predicated on an erroneous assumption that "we are assembled here to raise the price of bread 1 cent."

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Washington Insights

Reporters Who Went West With Roosevelt Report West With Him, East Against Him and South for Him With West Real Battleground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—When a President leaves the capital for a trip around the country, the presidential special always carries along a score or so of keen newspaper observers who take the opportunity of surveying the situation.

This was the case when Mr. Roosevelt left Washington last month, and for the past week or so these correspondents have been drifting back to the capital, where they become the center of animated political discussions in the National Press Club as they go over the situation with less fortunate colleagues. Thus, although Mr. Roosevelt is only back in the country today with his first speech and will be back in Washington tomorrow, his advance guard has already arrived, with as accurate a picture as shrewd reporters can give of what the western political situation now is.

West the Real Arena

The West is the section of the country which centers political interest, and which drew Mr. Roosevelt out to it as the start of the presidential campaign. It seems pretty generally agreed that the East is hostile to the President, that the South will back him, and that the West will be the real battle ground. Under these circumstances it is of paramount importance.

There seems to be pretty general agreement that the West is for Mr. Roosevelt at the present time. This attitude, however, is expressed with a number of important reservations. The farmers are not so enthusiastic as they were, for one thing. There is no knowing what another year's changes will do to their support. Then again, there are big elements in the population which are militantly hostile to the President.

The Hostile Press Paradox

Newspapermen are the last people in the world to discredit their own profession. This makes it all the more remarkable, therefore, that returning observers confide that Mr. Roosevelt could probably carry the West tomorrow despite the fact that the great bulk of newspapers are against him.

The paradox is offered by Republicans and Democrats alike. They don't pretend to explain the situation—but there it is. Hardly a single newspaper in some of the big states, like Nebraska and Wisconsin support the New Deal. And yet the mass of the farmers, with their AAA checks, and their FCA mortgage relief, are believed to be for him.

Does this mean that newspaper editorials do not have so much weight as they used to? Are newspapers being superseded?

Too Much Hammering Perhaps

Or is it simply that the day-by-day editorial hammering which the New Deal is getting, from Chicago onward, is only just beginning to take effect? The observers are convinced of one thing, that it will mean a bigger radio appeal than ever before in 1936; and some Republican editors are reported to be anxious, off-the-record, of course, whether they are not being so hard on the New Deal as to create a reaction among constituents in its favor.

Another remarkable fact reported is the almost unanimous hostility of business to the New Deal. This is not only the big miller and mine owner, but the retail storekeeper, and the Chamber of Commerce official everywhere.

Business Solidly Hostile

Businessmen, it is asserted, are pretty nearly 100 per cent against Roosevelt, even though they have benefited by such policies as AAA.

They are against him on all sorts of counts—unbalanced budget, monetary policy, relief, broken pledges, Government control, and the rest. But newspaper editors and businessmen do not deny Roosevelt's popularity in the streets, and particularly on the farms.

The radical political groups, which dominate Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska and other states, generally prefer Roosevelt to any Republican mentioned thus far, it is asserted. They will go with him, it is expected, in 1936.

No Republican Leader Yet

Republicans do not seem to have any outstanding leader yet, and their issues are largely negative.

The constitutional issue is rarely heard in western political gossip. If the AAA is thrown out there is going to be a big demand for a constitutional change. Then again, the western states are deeply distrustful of the eastern old guard. This hostility is reported to cover former President Hoover. Those who know him do not think Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, will take his own presidential campaign seriously; he is interested, they declare, in re-election as Senator, and in playing a part in the Republican convention.

War Minimized in West

The West isn't interested in the Italian-Ethiopian war either, say careful spectators, save to keep out of it. The newspapers in western farm regions are not playing up war news as eastern papers are doing. It is the story of 1914-1917 all over again.

"Why, they don't even know there's a war on!" exclaimed one chief of Washington staff of a big eastern newspaper.

Sympathizers with the League in the East, who want American co-operation, might well take note of that fact.

As for western business—it is coming along nicely and there seems to be a revival in every form of activity.

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LAIRD SCHOBER SHOES, fashion editions, reg. $12.75 to $15.75.....$9.85
"ELLEN KAY" JUNIOR dresses, regularly $16.75 to $18.75.....$11
FUR COATS in caracul, raccoon, Hudson-seal dyed muskrat; savings up to $55.....$188
FUR COATS of selected lapin peltires, same quality we've sold for as much as $110 this fall.....$78
OUR $1 ROULE CHIFFON SILK STOCKINGS.....80c
PIGSKIN GLOVES of selected skins, regularly $2.45.....$1.90
HANDBAG fashions in suede or calf, regularly $5.....$3.85
SATIN NIGHTGOWNS and Slips, pure-dye, pure satin.....$2.79
NEGLIGEES of satin or rough crepe, "buys" at.....$4.95
MISSES' DRESSES, dressmaker crepes or wools, regularly $12.75.....$9.90
DRESS-UP HATS, real values at $5.....$3.85
CREPE CHALLIMAR DRESSES, five styles, scoops at.....$3.95
WOMEN'S DRESSES, $16.75 and $19.75 values.....$14
MISSES' DINNER DRESSES and evening gowns, double duty styles, too, $16.75 and $19.75 values.....$14.90

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NEWARK, N. J. EASTPORT, ME.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Junior Republicans of far western states, in which he assailed the fiscal policies of the New Deal. The average was 1000 letters a day, and there were stacks of telegrams.

Stimson—Asks for Increased Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Former Secretary of State Stimson called upon President Roosevelt to enlarge the list of war supplies embargoed from shipment to Italy and Ethiopia, and by implication asked the President to name the aggressor. The present narrow embargo, he said in a broadcast address, would help the country "drift into a position of blocking the effort of other nations to stamp out war." For the long run, he said, America as well as other countries must seek to prevent war, rather than cure it.

Mr. Stimson puts it up to the President: Page 1.

China—Munition Explosion Rocks Lanchow

SHANGHAI (AP)—A vast store of explosives collected to resist a Red invasion blew up in Lanchow, Kansu Province, Sunday, it is learned The force of the explosion was felt for miles. It rocked the city like an earthquake, scattering masonry, broken glass and other debris over the streets.

Martial law was proclaimed and no one was permitted on the scene of the disaster. This prevented an accurate estimate of the many casualties and the damage.

LaGuardia—Seeks Renewal of Tax Mandate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York must get another legislative mandate for its $60,000,000 relief funding tax program, Mayor LaGuardia disclosed today. The present mandate, vesting the city with emergency taxing power, and by which it has been able to finance its relief expenditures out of current revenues rather than through borrowing, expires on June 30, 1936. The levies imposed are on retail sales, business and utilities.

Tax Evasion—Member of Long Group Acquitted

NEW ORLEANS—Abraham L. Shushan was yesterday acquitted of federal income tax evasion charges, to the rejoicing of the Huey Long organization, of which he was a member. A federal court jury, the Associated Press reports, accepted the defense claim that money paid to Shushan on construction rebates was contributed to the Long campaign fund, and hence was nontaxable. Other Long associates remain to be tried on similar charges.

Salvation Army—Congress Addressed by Hoover

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Herbert Hoover, whose World War career brought him close to the Salvation Army, described it as one of the greatest remedial influences of the United States, since long before the war.

He introduced Gen. Evangeline Booth at a reception, preliminary to the opening of the army's territorial congress. "The Salvation Army represents pure idealism," he said. "It represents the spirit of Christ."

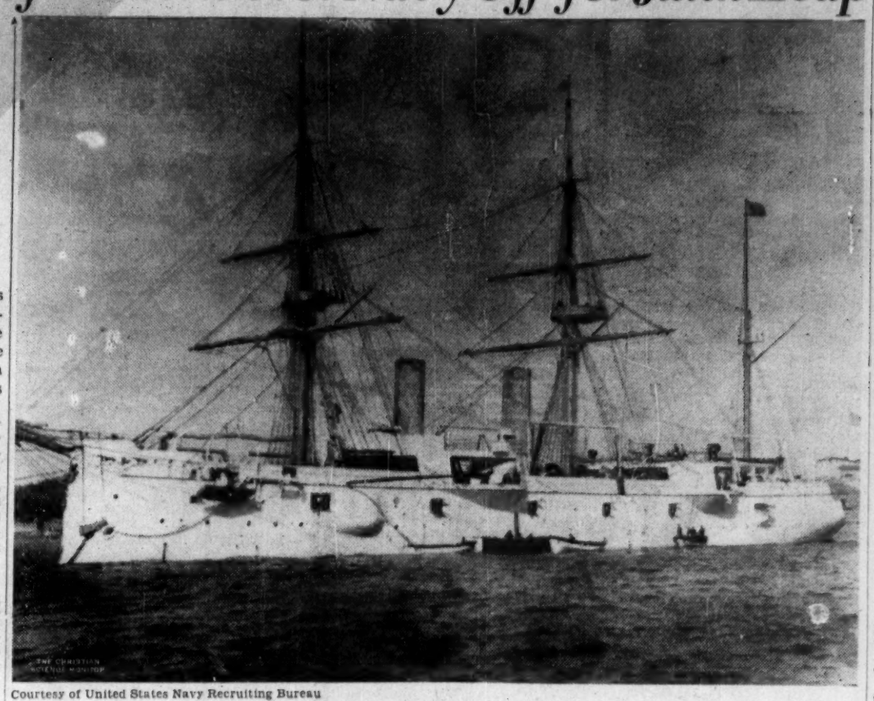
St. Vincent—Strikers Ignore Martial Law

KINGSTOWN, B. W. I. (AP)—Repercussions of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, coupled with labor troubles, isolated this community from the rest of St. Vincent Island. Angry Negro strikers, ignoring a proclamation of martial law, tore down a bridge on the highway, connecting the capital with the leeward district, destroyed an underground highway passage and continued various forms of sabotage.

The labor trouble, together with racial feeling, aroused the Negroes' ire, which was directed particularly toward those authorities who were responsible for the fatal wounding of three rioters on Monday.

Forerunner of Modern U.S. Navy Off for Junk Heap

Old cruiser Chicago, now bearing name of U. S. Alton, ends 50 years of naval service and is relieved of her last lowly assignment as floating barracks for the submarine force at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.



Courtesy of United States Navy Recruiting Bureau

The Old U. S. S. Chicago

From proud foreruner of America's steel-clad navy to a junk-yard bargain! This is the beginning and the end of the old cruiser Chicago, the flood tide and ebb in the log of a ship that covers a span of 50 years in the remaking of the navy.

Disguised in name as well as appearance, a forlorn wraith of the resplendent ship that marked the inception of America's historic Squadron of Evolution, the U. S. S. Alton, ex-Chicago, has been dropped from the navy list, relieved of her last lowly assignment as floating barracks for the submarine force at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Product of Eighties

Among the rank and file that have joined the service since the turn of the twentieth century, a backward glance at the old Chicago provokes ungallant jibes. For she was a product of the "Awful Eighties," of an era when bustles and bonnets were in full flower, and fashions in ships were equally as funny.

Even the Chicago's launching came all wrapped up in red-white-and-blue ribbons and cooing doves. Mrs. Henry W. B. Glover went down from Philadelphia to John Roach's yard at Chester one day, released three pigeons from their silk entanglements and with these fluttering rites set the navy's first steel cruiser afloat.

Still Taking Orders

That was in 1885. Grover Cleveland was arranging things around the White House to suit a bachelor's notions. In the navy, Dewey, Schley and Sampson were still taking orders. In affairs of state, the "silver question" was just beginning to be a question; Democrats and Mugwumps were splitting up the spoils of Cleveland's ascendancy, and Frences E. Willard was launching her prohibition crusade.

It was a period of transition at sea as well as ashore. The American Navy—what there was left of it—was a disintegrating aggregation of barnacled-riddled relics, an obsolete mixture of iron and wood and canvas predating Porter's running of the works at Vicksburg and Farragut's bombardment of the Gulf ports.

A Floating Freak

Compared with the trim ideas of 1935, the Chicago was a floating freak. Half wind, half steam in the matter of propulsion, with bulging gunports that seamen dubbed "blisters," the navy's first protected cruiser was about as sylphlike, about as spritely, as the Wiggses' horse.

She had a plumb bow (straight up-and-down) that carried an American shield with gilded scrollery as elegant as a Victorian parlor mantelpiece. The flowing sheer that made less important ships things of beauty was conspicuously lacking. There were seven interruptions in the longitudinal contour of the cruiser's topsides due to a conglomeration of superstructures, turrets and whatnot.

Spike Bowsprit

Forward, she had a spike bowsprit as formidable as a unicorn's head; two towering funnels amidships spouting billows of black soot, and an armored stern that loomed up like a silo.

The theory of modern naval design has been built up, piece by piece, from the keel of the first cruiser Chicago. Experts from many countries saw her slide into the Delaware, studied her steel armor, and inspected her boilers patterned from the old-fashioned sawmills of America.

Other Steel Ships

Three other steel ships soon followed the Chicago, the cruisers Boston and Atlanta and the gunboat Dolphin. These were the forerunners of the famous White Squadron, the great steel chain of fighting craft which weighed anchor behind the battleship Connecticut one day in 1907 and steamed out of Hampton Roads on a globe-encircling voyage, destined to serve notice upon the world that American sea power had come of age.

Capt. Henry B. Robeson hoisted his flag over the new Chicago and led the American Squadron of Evolution away on a Mediterranean cruise. There were long weeks of sailing in the trades under the steady press of towering canvas, and spells of mirrored calms when sails were furled and sawmill boilers fired to the pitch of their 16-knot fury. There were long drills at station, and target practice at sea when the Chicago rolled her gunports into the brine under the swaying arc of her cumbersome tophamper.

Courtesies to Rulers

Her guns thundered counted courtesies to rulers of strange principalities. Foreign princes and potentates came over her starboard rail to the shrill of a boatswain's pipe. At times her saloon rang with the conviviality of formal banquets laid in a sparkling setting of silver and glass bestowed upon the ship by citizens of the city of Chicago.

For all her bulk and bluster, the old Chicago never trained a gun upon an enemy. During the war with Spain, she remained in New York undergoing repairs. The World War found her at Philadelphia, idling away time as a reserve ship. Outmoded and outmanned by the slim gray cruisers which scout the seas today, the Chicago eventually was sent to Pearl Harbor to serve as barracks for the submarine base force. In 1928, her name was changed to Alton so that a new 10,000-ton cruiser might carry the name Chicago at sea.

Now after an even half century of naval service, the Secretary of the Navy has given the order to decommission the ship that marked the starting point in the molding of a modern steel navy. With barely a ripple of public notice, the U. S. S. Alton, ex-Chicago, hauls down her flag and the captain and the crew shove off for shore.

Pennsylvania Drys Plan Drive at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 24—Religious organizations throughout Pennsylvania have inaugurated a state-wide crusade against Sunday motion pictures and the retail sale of liquor in 430 municipalities of the Commonwealth. Voting on the local option question on Nov. 5 will represent the second step by the dry forces of the state toward returning prohibition to Pennsylvania.

A year ago, more than 100 municipalities, with an aggregate population of 400,000, swung back into the dry column for at least four years under the terms of the Liquor Control law. Approximately 10 per cent of the state's citizens, or about 808,685 voters, in 50 of the 67 counties will now pass on the licensing question.

A majority vote "yes" will mean no change in the present setup; a majority vote "no" will compel the Liquor Control Board to refuse all applicants for licenses in that political subdivision for four years, the maximum time which must elapse before another referendum can be held in the same community.

Passage of a local option referendum will have no affect upon the operation of State Liquor Stores, but it has been the policy in the past to refrain from opening retail stores in sections which have opposed the sale of intoxicants.

The Sunday "movie" issue will come before about 300 communities at the November election. It also will be a test for the commonwealth's 1794 Blue Laws, under which Sunday entertainments were banned.

Social Security Act Is Viewed As Jobs Diminisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 24—The Federal Social Security Act will raise the cost of production and the selling price of American goods at the expense of exports and will encourage imports of merchandise that might otherwise be made in this country, thus serving to defeat some of its primary purposes, in the opinion of R. E. Pritchard, vice-president of the Stanley Works, of New Britain, Conn.

Either way, or both ways, it tends to diminish employment at home and to stimulate it abroad, Mr. Pritchard told the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, of which he also is vice-president, at its seventy-first annual convention at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel here today.

"Social security is increased by added employment," Mr. Pritchard said. "It is decreased by anything that tends to decrease the amount of employment available, especially if it burdens more heavily the employment remaining. I sincerely believe that we manufacturers have a greater interest and a clearer appreciation of how the security of society may be further increased than do those who proposed, prepared and secured this legislation."

Manufacturers and employees alike had little part in framing the Social Security Act, Mr. Pritchard stressed.

"That portion of the act having to do with taxes represents the largest revenue bill ever passed in peacetime," he continued. "It is estimated to reach an annual tax bill of $2,600,000,000 by 1949 and $3,400,000,000 by 1980."

Mr. Pritchard enumerated the various features of the act to which he objected.

"Between the steady, dependable, competent worker and the irregular, unreliable and incompetent one, the burden of taxes and benefits is disproportionately in favor of the latter," he continued. "Earnings will be taxed proportionately whether the worker earns $50, $100 or $1000 a week, yet his unemployment benefits are limited to $15 a week for 16 weeks in any one year after waiting four weeks for benefits to begin.

"The old-age pension part of the act operates as insurance, resulting in accumulation of funds which must be invested. It is estimated the reserve will be $10,000,000,000 by 1948 and reach $47,000,000,000 by 1980. The present federal debt is $30,000,000,000, so that reserve funds could be invested in government securities until 1960. These securities now are held by banks and insurance companies. What will be the result of recalling these holders to sell the bonds back to the Government and find other places for their funds?"

Government Study For College Men

(Continued from Page 1)

pointment of a public administration professor from one of the leading universities to serve as educational director will be made soon.

More than 300 colleges and universities throughout the country have established selection committees to forward annual nominations of interns to the institution. Candidates must fulfill qualifications of scholarship, leadership combined with an interest in public administration. Both men and women are accepted.

Began Sept. 24

The first nine-month term of the institution began on Sept. 24. Since February, two groups of 40 interns each have been brought to the capital for a three-month training program on an experimental basis. More than 30 states and 60 colleges were represented. The students were placed in 16 different government agencies. Approximately 85 per cent of them now have permanent jobs with the agencies where they were trained.

Officers of the national institution would like to see some of their students take up the teaching of public administration or become leaders in quasipublic or private groups which have dealings with the Government.

Pointing out that representatives of large corporations have again begun to visit the universities early in the spring to pick out promising graduates, Mr. Wingo says he believes the Government ought to do the same, offering a special Civil Service examination to college graduates in March or April each year. That there is plenty of interest in Government service on the part of college graduates is attested by the fact that the institution selected its first class "of the nation's finest" from more than 1100 candidates who met the high standards of the required qualifications.

FERA Petitioned To Reopen N. Y. Transient Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Closing of the Transients Relief Bureau in New York since Sept. 20 by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has thrown 13,000 destitute homeless persons on the streets without food or shelter, the welfare council declares today in a demand for recall of the federal action. The liquidation of the shelter has been ordered after Nov. 15.

Through its co-ordinating committee on unemployment, the council states that the situation has the proportions of a public menace. It scores the failure of the relief administration to heed the "innumerable protests, appeals and the citation of impending serious consequences and act on the ruling which makes these persons eligible for relief. Its demand is based on testimony from 81 public and private welfare agencies here.

"We are informed that the City of New York has not the funds to provide care for these people beyond the one night a month now accorded transients at the municipal lodging house," it continues. "Because their financial resources are limited, the private welfare agencies can care for only a small minority.

"We are in danger of reverting to the old order of the earliest days of the depression when there was no adequate care for homeless and transients when the city was dotted with breadlines and when there was real danger of death from starvation or exposure."

Lemon Export Stimulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Warfare between Italy and Ethiopia is a secondary cause for a demand for California lemons, growers here report. The Golden State product is being sold to France and other European countries which usually are supplied by Italy.

New York Critics Form Jury to Name Best Play of Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Drama critics of the New York press have set up their own official criterion for the Broadway Theater with the announcement that "the best new play by an American playwright produced in New York" will at the end of each season get the medal of accolade of the New York Drama Critics' Circle, Brooks Atkinson, president.

Announcement of the award, which will carry no money prize, will be made in April, dating it just ahead of the Pulitzer yearly drama award, long a storm center of critical dispute.

It yas intimated that the reviewers' decision to set up a jury of their own was aimed directly att the Pulitzer findings, by way of fulfilling a desire long cherished in these quarters, to put that famous jury "in its place" by comparison with an evaluation deriving from the realm of Simon-Pure criticism.

Best of Autos Found Only 10 P. C. Efficient

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24 (AP)—The shiny new streamlined 1936 automobiles now appearing in showrooms throughout the country are far from perfect, Col. J. Frank Drake, president of the Gulf Refining Company, said today.

"The present automobile is only about 10 per cent developed" compared with the marked future advances which scientific research will make in the industry, he told the group of 50 industrialists and bankers now touring eastern and midwestern industrial science laboratories at the suggestion of the National Research Council.

Illustrating the resulting need for scientific research in industry, he declared that "the successor of the present motor will cry for new, improved fuels and lubricants. Consequently, it is quite logical that our own industry must invest men, money and time in a study of future needs and in attempting to fulfill these needs before they become emergencies."

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Stimson Advises President to Expand Embargo List

(Continued from Page 1)

between us are as to the methods which will serve to accomplish this common end and will avoid the danger to America of being ultimately embroiled in what is taking place on the other side of the world.

The basic difficulty lies in the fact that the modern world has become interconnected and economically interdependent.

Would Affect All Nations

A great war anywhere in the world today will seriously affect all the nations, whether they go into that war or not. We have already been given a terrific lesson on this in the great war, but unfortunately in this country we have not all of us learned that lesson. Many of us are accustomed to say that in this great depression we are now suffering from the results of having gone into that war.

This is not entirely true. We are really suffering principally from things which happened in that war long before we joined it. For three years we kept out. It was during those three years that the principal economic dislocations took place which have resulted in America's sufferings now.

Dislocation Begun in 1914

When in 1914 the European farmers stopped farming and the European manufacturers, traders and laborers left manufacturing and commerce, and all of them concentrated their attention on fighting, the dislocation was begun which has since resulted in the great depression.

Our farmers began to plow up new marginal lands in Kansas and other places to take advantage of the high wheat prices which were thus offered, and our manufacturers and traders similarly enlarged their factories and facilities to seek the rich rewards in commerce which were thus thrown at their feet. Out of these dislocations came the foundation for our present trouble.

War Not Whole Cause

We would have been suffering from them even if we had never entered the war.

From these patent facts we should have learned thoroughly that a war anywhere is dangerous and that a great war will ultimately make us suffer whether we go in or not.

We should have learned that the chief problem of the world today is war prevention, not isolation; that isolation in the modern world is a fantastic impossibility, so far as keeping out of economic trouble is concerned.

Most of the other nations of the world have learned this lesson. They have learned that the only method of saving us from war's consequences is for all the nations of the world to co-operate to prevent war from starting. If it starts it must be at once stamped out before it spreads.

League Gains Power

The League of Nations is the machinery which these other nations have adopted to secure such co-operation. No one questions the great difficulty of successfully securing co-operative action among the nations of the world, and the work of the League during the last 15 years has met with much discouragement and opposition. Nevertheless, during those years they have been making progress and have achieved successes which we in this country have never fully appreciated.

League Hits High Spot

This autumn the League in its treatment of the war crisis between Italy and Ethiopia has taken more vigorous action and accomplished more signal results than ever before in its history.

I believe that this has been largely due to the recent referendum taken in Great Britain to find out the views of the British people as to collective action in support of the League.

Like ourselves, the British people in former times believed that they could keep themselves isolated and safe from the wars which took place on the continent of Europe.

Shown by German Planes

The German airplanes which bombed the city of London have evidently taught them the fallacy of isolation more quickly and thoroughly than the great depression has taught the same lesson to us. For when this question was submitted to them in this referendum, they voted by huge majorities, more than 10 to 1, in favor of supporting the collective action of the League of Nations.

Very largely as a result of this proof of the attitude of the British people, the British Government has shown a vigor and confidence in its leadership in the League of Nations which it has never shown before.

Jury of 55 Nations

For the first time in the history of the world the 58 nations who constitute the League have been able to organize a public discussion of the controversy before the war actually started.

The two nations concerned, Italy and Ethiopia, have been called before the bar of the League and there has been presented publicly for the information of the world all the facts which underlay their quarrel.

Flimsy Excuse for War

The whole world has been given an opportunity to see how flimsy was the excuse for any war and the nations of the League have been able from this presentation of the facts, after the matter had been fully heard and discussed, to decide with practical unanimity upon who was at fault in bringing on the war.

They have decided unanimously in the Council and almost unanimously in the Assembly that the Government of Italy is the aggressor which has forced this war upon the world.

These nations of the League are now working upon the steps which shall be taken to stamp out this dangerous conflagration. They have pointed out to Premier Mussolini the covenants of the League which he is breaking and have called upon him to stop, and he has thus far defied them and is pushing ahead.

Other Means Than Guns

Without resorting to arms, they are seeking to hold him back by cutting off their trade with him of the necessary supplies for his expensive adventure. This is a most delicate undertaking, for it involves the stoppage of normal channels of trade between Italy and many other countries. The process may last a long time and lead to complications which no one can now foresee.

Over 50 nations, however, have determined that it must be done. They feel that it is the last recourse left them for preventing a war which may spread to all the rest of the world.

The U. S. Position

In the face of this situation the conduct of our own Government is prescribed by the terms of the joint resolution adopted by our Congress on the 31st of August last, which directs the imposition of an embargo upon the export of "arms, ammunition or implements of war" from this country to either Italy or Ethiopia. Under this law the President on Oct. 5 issued a proclamation containing a list of the commodities which are thus prohibited from export.

Covers Only Munitions

This list covers only the actually completed articles which constitute arms, ammunition and other engines of warfare.

It does not cover the raw materials out of which such arms are manufactured, nor does it cover food and other supplies which are just as necessary as arms to an army in the field. It does not cover copper which goes into shells, or cotton or nitrates which go into powder, or oil which goes into transport.

The evident purpose of our Congress in enacting this resolution was similar to that of the 50 nations who are now taking action against Italy in Geneva—namely to check the progress of the war by cutting off supplies.

But the joint resolution as interpreted in the President's proclamation is likely to do more harm than good.

It will have very little deterrent effect upon Italy, who is the aggressor and who is able to manufacture her own arms and ammunition, and it is already threatening to be a serious obstacle to the peace efforts of the other nations.

Must Go Further

If they take no further action than we have taken, the prospect of stamping out the war by holding back the aggressor, Italy, is much diminished. On the other hand, if they put embargoes on these other supplies which are not on our list, the only effect may be to leave the field entirely open for American traders to rush in and take advantage of the enticing market which is thus presented for selling supplies to Italy.

Dangerous Situation

That would produce a very serious danger of ultimate trouble between us and the nations which are doing their best to stamp out this war.

It has been suggested that under the terms of the joint resolution of Aug. 31 the President still has the power to enlarge his list of prohibited commodities by a new proclamation so as to cover such materials as I have mentioned. On that I do not attempt to pass. The interpretation of the joint resolution is a matter for the President's legal adviser, the Attorney General.

Sees Need for Action

But I do most earnestly say that if such an enlargement is possible, so as to meet the need of this crisis, by corresponding our action to the action of the other nations of the world, it is highly important that it should be done. Otherwise we are drifting into most serious possibilities.

The President evidently recognizes this danger in the divergence of the scope of our embargo from that of the other nations. For on the same day when he proclaimed his embargo on arms, ammunition and implements of war, he took a further step. He uttered a further warning in these words:

"In these specific circumstances I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions *of any character* with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

Wise Leadership

By these words he virtually urged our people to cut off all relations with Italy and Ethiopia and to impose a voluntary boycott upon all transactions with them. If this was rendered necessary on account of the limitations of his Congressional authority, I think it was an act of wise leadership on the part of Mr. Roosevelt, taken to avoid future serious complications, and should be commended.

But in order to make this step effective I think eventually he will have to say more.

The American President is the natural leader of the public opinion of his people in all matters of foreign relations, particularly in time of war.

People Look to Him

They look to him for their information and for their guidance. In this pending crisis not a word has yet been said by our Government to indicate to our people the impelling moral reason why they should voluntarily make the sacrifices involved in this warning of the President.

Not a word has been said to indicate that there is any moral difference between Italy, which has begun this war, and the other nations which are trying to stop it. Not a word has been uttered to point out that Italy has violated solemn covenants and treaties and that those other nations are endeavoring to uphold these treaties; not a word to recall to our people the promises which Italy made to us in the Kellogg pact in respect to renouncing war, promises which, according to the President's own proclamation of Oct. 5, must have been violated.

Moral Issue Is Hidden

In short, nothing has yet been said to rouse in our people any feeling that a moral issue is involved in the present crisis which should impel all patriotic men and women to follow the President's advice and to refrain from embarking on the tempting trade with Italy which the congressional embargo has left open to them. They have not even been advised of the tremendous moral implications represented by the fact that over 50 nations of the world, with all their national differences and interests, have been able to unite in a verdict against the nation which is now seeking our assistance to get supplies for an aggressive war.

Up to Government

These questions stare the world in the face today, and in order to steer our people successfully through this crisis I think they will have to be faced by our Government, and an answer given upon which our people can honorably stand. It is a novel question, but not an unprecented one. It is brought about by the exigencies of the newly organized modern world, and no nation can permanently avoid facing its results.

It confronted our Government four years ago during the Manchurian crisis, and our Government then had no hesitation in announcing that, while reserving its entire independence of judgment and action it would nevertheless endeavor to reinforce the efforts of the League for the preservation of peace in that controversy.

Public Not Indifferent

The public opinion of America is not indifferent to moral issues.

The great masses of our countrymen do not wish to drift into a position of blocking the efforts of other nations to stamp out war. The only person who can effectively rouse and marshal moral opinion is the President of the United States, and when he tries to do so I have no doubt of his eventual success. The most adventurous of our traders would promptly realize the folly of expecting protection in their dangerous adventure if the Commander in Chief of our American Army and Navy made clear to them the implications of this war. Such an announcement from America would by its encouragement of the earnest efforts of the nations of the world in their struggle for peace go a long distance toward insuring the eventual success of that struggle.

When 'Pussy Wears a Silver Bell' She'll 'Jump on 'O' and Stretch on 'L'"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—A portable typewriter with "animal" keys for children lured many serious-minded visitors away from long rows of new, but more prosaic, items of office equipment at the thirty-second National Business Show which was on at Commerce Hall, Port Authority Building, here, all last week.

The typewriter is not a toy, although it appeals to the play instinct. It is the result of a four years' educational experiment, was first introduced at the National Education Association convention held in Atlantic City last winter and has been tried out by 100 Chicago school children, it was announced by sponsors of the exhibit.

The keys are bright disks of color on which the alphabet shares honors with gay little animal figures. The child wears a set of 10 "animal" rings which aid him in using the right finger for the right key, according to the correct touch system. A book of stories and verses brings pertinent facts to the young learner's attention, such as "Pussy wears a silver bell; will jump on 'O' and stretch on 'L.'"

The typewriter was designed by Mrs. Myrtle R. Keller of Syracuse, director of the division of education, and L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.

Another feature at the show was the "Recordak," a system of photographing which reduced the storage space for filmed records by 92 per cent. It was explained that photographs of all the printed pages and illustrations in famous libraries could be kept in a minimum space in this way.

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THE greatest relief from foot discomfort is removal of an ill-fitting shoe—the cause of most foot discomfort. Of course, you can't walk barefoot but you can now enjoy barefoot freedom in stylish looking shoes.

A genius has so designed the Free Tread Shoe that you actually get more room for foot in your regular size—extra room for the ball and toes to work in. Your foot is not bunched up, the toes lie flat, yet the heel is locked in and the arch perfectly supported. By a master stroke in slenderizing the forepart, this extra width is invisible to the eye.

Free Tread Shoes are the only shoes we have ever seen that give barefoot freedom and good style. In color, design, stitching and perforation, they march eye to eye with fashion. They flatter your feet. They have that custom finish women of intelligence demand.

And, you will be fitted in Free Tread Shoes like a tailor fits your suit—not only at (1) length and (2) width but also at (3) heel, (4) waist and (5) instep. Stop in for a leisurely try-on test at any dealer listed below. Learn what real foot ease can be in a good looking shoe. Choice of all styles, $10.

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These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Torkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensak, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Surphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold.
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Paterson, N. J.—Maools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty, Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 144-31 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., NW.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Mess. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

Enjoy Barefoot Freedom In Free Tread Shoes

Lovely TO LOOK AT . . .
Delightful TO WEAR . . .
WILBUR COON SHOES
NEW FALL COLLECTION AT Plotkin Bros. 364 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Brazilian and Argentine Action On Sanctions in African Crisis Pressed by Italian Trade Mission

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Latin America's policy on effective application of sanctions has not yet emerged clearly, and is being watched with considerable interest in Geneva as well as Washington.

Brazil, outside the League of Nations, is bound by no commitment to apply sanctions—hence the significant arrival of an Italian trade mission. But Brazilian meat packers have just cancelled Italian orders for temptingly large shipments of beef, on the ground that the risk of delivery is too great with the net of sanctions tightening around Italy.

Hedged by Reservations

Of the nine League members in Latin America, it is difficult to say what their final action will be on applying sanctions. Most of them made reservations at Geneva, but opposition to Italy's high-handed methods is also widespread.

In some quarters, resistance by trading interests to effective sanctions is anticipated. The Italian trade mission is scheduled to go on from Brazil to Buenos Aires, where Argentine opinion is considered focal, because of that country's growing drive for leadership throughout the continent.

Force Opposed

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, has expressed in no uncertain terms his opposition to Italian use of force. He is an outstanding exponent of the long development in the Americas against force and recognition of gains won by force.

Other Argentine elements, however, hesitate when it comes to sacrificing trade with Italy, whose meat orders mean much to Argentine economy. Some League supporters emphasize its peace-making functions to the virtual exclusion of those articles of the Covenant which envisage the use of force against aggressors.

Moral Support and Participation

Several of the countries have sought refuge in the interpretation of Article XVI, the "sanctions" article, developed at Geneva in 1921.

The southern republics consider that the Covenant gives to all nations right to "decide among themselves how far they need go in applying sanctions ordered by the League."

By taking this attitude, South America would appear to have devaluated the worth of its vote in favor of sanctions, a vote passed for the purpose of providing the League with moral support. Moral support and active participation apparently are related to one another. The seemingly no-relationship raises an interesting issue in international jurisdiction.

Looking at Constitutions

To quote from a concise Buenos Aires dispatch: "Nearly all of the South American Constitutions, including that of Argentina, provide that international treaties form a part of each country's supreme law. The League of Nations' pact is a treaty, and the feeling is held, therefore, that the pact's ratification by Argentina and by other South American republics makes it a law in each of these countries.

"It is upon this contention that the League's committee on Sanctions voted (last week) that sanctions do not require congressional approval for their application by all League members."

The dispatch points out that members of the League considered this declaration was intended as a refutation of the reservation formulated by the Argentine delegate earlier in the week, when he explained that "Argentina could not take any final action in financial sanctions against Italy without the approval of Congress, which is now in session."

Domiciled Italians

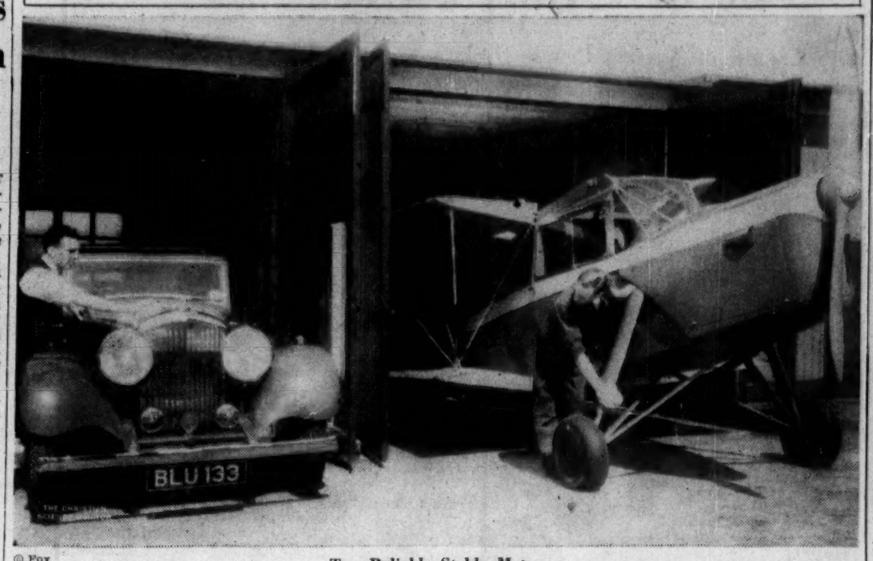
If the South American republics are looking to Argentina to take the lead in continental affairs, they may well support the republic's position in the Italian-Ethiopian conflict. As was pointed out the other day by the writer, Argentine-Italian trade shows some considerable falling during the first six months of 1935, compared with a similar period in 1934. Naturally, Argentina is interested in increasing this trade, besides giving consideration to the moral overseas support of some 500,000 Italians domiciled in the republic, and constituting about 5 per cent of the total population.

Holding With United States

Latin America, like the United States, has been upset by a falling off of international trade during the last few years. Therefore, any considerable amount of interest in things that might directly, or indirectly, add to its commercial difficulties is not readily forthcoming. Checking up, as far as one is able to do with regard to the southern feeling about sanctions, one of the underlying points to be considered is, Will Latin-America, south of Panama, follow whatever action the United States finally adopts on sanctions? Northern trade is far more important to the south as a whole, than European commerce.

G. H. C.

'You Take the High Road, and I'll Take the Low Road'



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Two Reliable Stable Mates

There used to be rumors of an argument between the automobile and the airplane. Now it is settled and they are stable companions, it appears. This new 200 miles-an-hour airplane costs $4375, approximately the same as the fine English-built touring sedan beside it.

Free Trade Factor in Upset Of Bennett Regime in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 24—While everyone agrees that the major factor in the crushing defeat of the Bennett Administration was economic and emanating from sources beyond Canada's control, there were also many national and provincial problems for which the Conservatives justly or unjustly were held responsible.

The three maritime provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—with 26 ridings, gave only one seat to the Conservatives, whereas in 1930 they gave 23. This drastic change of mind was largely the result of the Government's excessively high tariffs, which favored the two great industrial provinces, Quebec and Ontario, at the expense of the "maritimes." The latter have always looked to the eastern seaboard cities of the United States for their marketing of fish, fruit and lumber and failure of the Government to remove the trade barriers by reciprocal concessions was a serious disappointment to the "Blue Noses."

Quebec Opposes New

Quebec's attitude of mind is always easy to follow. It is the most conservative of all the provinces and eyes with suspicion any signs of tampering with the old-time-honored methods of business and finance. The depression, added to fear of being caught with inadequate representation in Parliament, induced it to vote one-third Conservative in 1930, but now it has returned to its logical allegiance—Liberal in name only—with 60 out of its 65 seats. The result was a foregone conclusion.

Ontario, the stronghold of Conservatism, put the chief sting in the Government's punishment. Although it went overwhelmingly Liberal at the last provincial elections, there was a general feeling that it had since seen the error of its ways and would signify its repentance in the last elections. Instead, it elected 55 Liberals and but 26 Conservatives. All Mr. Bennett's reforms and protections could not remove the stigma of unemployment and business depression.

Almost unanimous espousal of Mr. King by Manitoba and Saskatchewan was a natural protest against the Government's economic self-sufficiency policy. The West is always for low tariffs and even free trade for its farm products. Mr. Bennett's generous assistance to the wheat farmer and to drouth areas could not counteract his "Canada First" and retaliatory duty methods.

Social Credit Rules

Alberta is in a class by itself. Impatient with the conservatism of both old parties and the prolongation of the depression, and feeling that its United Farmer bloc in the federal Parliament was ineffectual, it turned its allegiance to a new monetary method—Social Credit—as preached by its religiously-minded economist, William Aberhart, and elected 15 of its 17 members pledged to this reform.

British Columbia was the only province that split anyway even in the elections. It was the only province that registered a real interest in Socialism. Here the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, founded and led by J. S. Woodsworth, Independent Labor leader, polled the largest popular vote—89,500, as compared with 85,000 Liberal, 55,600 Conservative and 19,600 Reconstructionist—although it captured only 4 seats, as compared to five, five and one, respectively. This movement, a child of the depression, was probably strengthened by the unrest in the relief camps and, more recently, by the trade war with Japan, which has seriously affected British Columbia's industries. It looks at present as though both C. C. F. and Social Credit may flourish rapidly in the Pacific coast soil, and that the latter may even sweep the country as far east as Winnipeg—provided, of course, that Alberta proves its worth. The elections have shown that the East is still adamant against third parties or new parties and that there is still enough conservatism throughout Canada to keep the country running along old established lines.

Nine-Day Structure Replaces Destroyed Bridge to Refinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24—One of the speediest bridge building operations ever seen along the Delaware River water front was completed when a 500-foot railway bridge, destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in nine days—although its construction originally occupied three months. The bridge connected Petty's Island with the Jersey shore and provided the sole feeder for a $1,000,000 oil refinery, having 500 employees.

Not a man lost a day's work at the plant, for there was enough crude oil on the island to keep the refinery running, and while the rebuilding of the bridge went on, transportation was effected back and forth by boats. With the help of floodlights at night, more than 400 men removed the wreckage of the old bridge and sank new piles, even before the plans were complete. Four pile drivers were running while the drawings were being made.

Electric saws and other labor-saving machines aided in speeding the job, as 1000 old piles were pulled out of the river bed and new ones were set in their place. The piling was driven in clusters, about 40 feet apart, and steel spans were laid upon them.

The steel for the spans was floated alongside on car barges, and was lifted and put in place by a 100-ton derrick. In 11 hours all the steel work was fitted and the trackmen were at work.

The first train to cross the bridge was halted by a red signal. The light was part of the original block system, and was still showing a prohibitory eye.

Maybe That Bonbon Dish Is Left for the Art Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—When "Mr. and Mrs. America"—the life-sized dolls that New York City sent on a good-will tour of Japan several months ago—returned to City Hall this week, they almost filled the reception room with the colorful and valuable gifts bestowed upon them by Japanese officials during their pilgrimage.

In the exchange of compliments with M. Y. Inomata, of the Japanese Tourist Bureau, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia promised distribution of the handsome tokens to school art classes and the Museum of New York.

Today there is little left to disburse beyond a few dolls and a bonbon plate, because the Mayor, momentarily forgetful of the "taking ways" of politicians, opened the exhibition to his Board of Estimate yesterday, with an invitation to "take something home to the kids." The result was a raid.

Of all the beautiful colored prints, handsome carvings, exquisite ivory fans and jewel boxes, hand-painted dishes, metal embossed cases, musical instruments and miniature Buddhas that had transformed the room into a veritable corner of Japan, there now remain only those lesser articles with which the Mayor had intended his colleagues should be satisfied.

So the door is locked today against further invasion, though little is left to guard, and only "Mr. and Mrs. America," resplendent in the Japanese costumes acquired on their journey, retained their calm amidst a distressed mayoral secretariat as the telephone kept ringing with public school queries about when the teacher might bring down the children to look at the Japanese collection.

Jam Sold to White House By Resettlement Folks

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—Seven dozen jars of jams and jellies, ordered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, were shipped to Washington yesterday by a newly formed co-operative group of farm women living in this area.

The "spreads" came from families given aid by the Resettlement Administration of the Federal Government.

Mrs. Franc Hall Morse, supervisor and instructor in canning, took samples of the preserves with her on a recent visit in Dutchess County, where Mrs. Roosevelt ordered a supply for the White House.

Teaching Careers Favored by Co-Eds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly 70 per cent of the 163 new students in the University of Pennsylvania's College of Liberal Arts for Women have already chosen the occupation they intend to undertake after graduation. They are working towards a definite objective.

According to replies to questionnaires, made public by Miss Virginia Kinsman, personnel officer in the college, 43 expect to become teachers, 19 doctors, 10 social workers, 7 lawyers, 7 journalists, and 5 hope to engage in literary work. Among other fields chosen are chemistry, dramatics, music, archaeology and research.

Students who have not yet chosen their future vocations are attending a series of informal discussions on opportunities in different fields, under the leadership of women prominent in these fields.

Twenty-two undergraduates have just been appointed to the Student Advisory Board of the college for this year. The board was organized for the first time last year and proved successful as a means of fostering better understanding and closer co-operation between the undergraduates, administration, and faculty.

LaGuardia Takes Charge Of Police Investigation

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—With a general "housecleaning" of New York City's Police Detective Bureau imminent Mayor LaGuardia took personal charge Oct. 22 of a police inquiry of the actions of four officers in the murder of Samuel Druckman. Druckman was found beaten to death last March in a Brooklyn garage. Three men were arrested, but the grand jury refused to indict.

Three of the four men subject to the police inquiry are charged with improperly permitting the return of evidence in the murder and the fourth with failing to report to a superior officer that he had been offered a bribe.

California Hens Productive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California hens did their part to pull the State out of the depression last year by leading the nation in the value of eggs produced, according to the annual report of the State Department of Agriculture. California's 1,819,000,000 eggs were valued at $28,801,000, which is said to be about $1,000,000 more than the output of Iowa, the runner-up state.

Chas. W. Kniseley of Salem, Ohio

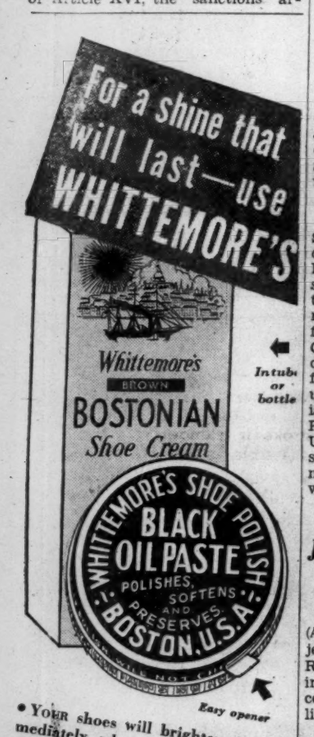
More than one way to save money

Gentlemen:
Last Summer, three buddies and I took a trip. We didn't have too much money. When we started, we all chipped in and made a gas and oil fund.
When we got back, before splitting up the fund we discovered there was only one quart of oil bought. (The trip covered 1875 miles.) You'd have given a million to see the faces on all of us!
We had money to spare for one last good feed, and we owe it to Quaker State. It couldn't have been just luck, because we drove like the deuce. So you've got three happy new customers.
(Signed)
Chas. W. Kniseley

"First choice of Experience"

Quaker State Motor Oils

35c per quart
Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.



YOUR shoes will brighten up immediately when you use Whittemore's. Ask for Whittemore's Oil Paste or the famous Bostonian Shoe Cream.

Whittemore Bros. have been making superior oil pastes and shoe creams—in all colors—for nearly a century.

OBSOLETES FIVE MILLION CLEANERS

NEWS FLASH—World's oldest and largest maker of electric cleaners brings out new Model 300—full-size, famous Hoover quality, with Positive Agitation at lowest price in Hoover history. Dirt-Finder and other latest convenience features. It beats, as it sweeps, as it cleans. Sold through representatives of leading local stores everywhere. Now every woman can own the cleaner she's always wanted—at a price she can afford.

Suits · Cutaways · O'coats

Our direct salesmen, skilled in measuring, will be proud to show you America's finest, most complete variety of fabrics and fashions. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.

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Consult City headings for address of nearest Representative.

A MOST IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT

FROM COAST TO COAST WE INTRODUCE

THE NEW *IMPROVED*

Nisley FLEXRAY

ARCH COMFORT SHOE

A NISLEY ACHIEVEMENT COMBINING UNUSUAL BEAUTY WITH LASTING COMFORT BY MEANS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC X-RAY RESEARCH

Style 113.. Black or brown kid. 2½ to 10, AAAA to D.

Style 111.. Black or brown suede or kid. 2½ to 10, AAAA to C.

Style 118.. Black suede, black, brown or blue kid. 2½ to 10, AAAA to C.

Style 825.. Black or brown suede. Similar styles in kid. 2½ to 10, AAAA to C.

Improved Flex-Ray Arch Comfort Shoes are the result of months of research on the needs of the foot as revealed by X-Rays.. New processes of construction on our exclusive "Flex-Ray Lasts" are now coordinated with improved style, fit and comfort features.

ECONOMICALLY PRICED

$4.95

Style 107.. Black, brown or white kid. 2½ to 10, AAAA to D.

Shoes with the desirable features of the finest "comfort shoes".. built upon a higher plane of fashion.

Shoes which are lighter, trimmer in appearance, more flexible, yet retain their shape longer.

Values which only our modern method of producing and selling our own product exclusively could make possible.

Style 129.. Black kid, low heel, metatarsal feature. 2½ to 10, AAA to D.

FLEX-RAY LASTS

Their fitting qualities are tested and verified by X-Ray in our own factory laboratories.

PERSONALIZED FITTING

Your assurance of accurate fitting by our staff of trained Nisley fitters.

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The Stores of Personalized Fitting

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East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 333 Fifth Avenue
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Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
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Hull Confers With President On Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for human needs, seeking to raise $75,000,000 for 400 community chests throughout the country.

Devoted to Ethiopia

But the center of the President's day was devoted to the ominous Ethiopian situation in a one-hour luncheon engagement with the Secretary of State, who was also among those who met the President as he arrived back in the capital, sunburned and vigorous, after his nautical trip.

It is understood that the talk with Mr. Hull turned on the reply which the United States is shaping to the League's memorandum on the Italian crisis. Extraordinary care is going into the shaping of this reply for it is recognized that the time has come for the administration to announce its stand in the world crisis.

Firm on Anti-War Stand

Mr. Roosevelt has announced, first and foremost, that he does not intend the United States to join in a foreign war, and he reiterated at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, what he said three weeks before at San Diego, that he would keep the United States "free and unentangled from any possible war across the sea."

On the other hand, evidences from trade statistics show that American exports to Italy, particularly in vital war materials, are creeping upward, despite presidential announcement that these are made at exporters' own risk. It has been a primary purpose of the neutrality resolution, as indorsed by the President, that America should not develop a war-profit in European hostilities by the build up of a huge war trade.

Such a trade, however, has already begun, figures indicate, and might reach large proportions and cause more serious international complications in the event of a League boycott.

There is every reason to suppose Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull will do everything in their power to oppose such a development. Furthermore the time has about arrived, it is believed, when the Administration will be ready to pronounce its verdict on the Ethiopian crisis on moral grounds.

Startling through this development would be, it is implicit in the logic of the statements already made by Mr. Hull, both for the information of governments abroad and the public at home.

Mr. Hull issued a recapitulation of the Administration's attitude and its several steps to secure peace on Sept. 13, in which the abhorence of America for any nation which should play the role of aggressor was repeatedly emphasized.

"Every nation has the right to ask," Mr. Hull wrote at that time, "that no nations subject it and other nations to the hazard and uncertainties that must inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two."

Hull Stand Is Plain

In the same summary, Mr. Hull recalled that as far back as July 3, he had told the Ethiopian chargé in Washington that the American Government was "loath to believe" that either country would invoke war.

Again, on July 11, Mr. Hull went out of his way to tell the ambassadors of France and England that the Kellogg-Briand Pact was by no means "dead" as charged in the press. The next day he said:

"The Pact of Paris is no less binding now than when it was entered into by 63 nations that are parties to it. It is an agreement and a solemn obligation that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts among nations, of whatever nature, or of whatever origin, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Stimson Speech in Line

Since that time Italy has invaded Ethiopia; Mr. Roosevelt, by his proclamation, has definitely taken notice that hostilities have begun; and the League has branded Italy as the aggressor. What the State Department was "loath to believe," has actually occurred. Mr. Hull has maintained an ominous silence toward Italy. But indications are now that the time is ripe for a further pronouncement.

In forecasting what steps the United States will take, the comment of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under former President Hoover, in a radio speech last night are thought to be significant. Just such a situation confronted America four years ago in the Manchurian crisis.

"Our Government then," said Mr. Stimson, "had no hesitation in announcing that, while reserving its entire independence of judgment and action, it would nevertheless endeavor to re-enforce the efforts of the League for the preservation of peace in that controversy."

This was the primary decision left upon Mr. Roosevelt's desk as he returned to the capital today, and went into a momentous conference with his Secretary of State.

Roosevelt Assures People That U. S. Is 'Coming Back'

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt returned ashore yesterday from his vacation cruise and cross-country survey with the confident assertion that we "are coming back."

His tanned face beaming, Mr. Roosevelt told a throng assembled on the campus of the Citadel Military College of South Carolina that "all evidence" he had seen gave assurance "we are coming back more solidly than ever before because we have planned it that way."

"And don't let anyone else tell you different," added the smiling President as the crowd cheered.

Mr. Roosevelt re-emphasized in his talk to the people his "earnest effort to keep this country free and unentangled from any possible war across the seas."

The President will be at the White House for only about a week as it is still under repair. He intends to go to his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., the latter part of next week and remain over election day the following Tuesday to vote.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Clement R. Attlee

Who Took All the Intermediate Steps Leading to Party Leadership Through Long Public Career

British Labor Leader Strong for Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Labor Party has a new leader in Mr. Clement Richard Attlee, who has been elected to succeed Mr. George Lansbury as head of that movement for the remainder of the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Attlee walked briskly into the echoing central hall of the House of Commons, for an interview with The Monitor's representative, the day after his appointment.

The talk was of the political situation of a moment when the Labor Party was confronted with the prospect of a fateful challenge at the polls at home, coincident with an international crisis abroad. Mr. Attlee indicated that he could hardly believe the Government would appeal to the electorate until affairs on the continent of Europe had quieted down. But he was content to trust to the British people not to lose perspective if such a thing should occur. Asked what special arrangements Labor was making for the electoral campaign, he said that canvassing had been going on continuously in all the constituencies and a call to a general election would involve no change in procedure.

Labor's policy also was too settled and well defined to be affected by any outside conditions.

No Alliances Sought

Asked what its attitude would now be toward such possible allies in opposition as the Liberals on one side and Mr. Lloyd George on the other, he shook his head. Labor, he said, was not out to obtain alliances of any kind.

Concerning the question of how far Labor was prepared to go in support of League of Nations sanctions to restore peace in Ethiopia, Mr. Attlee left no doubt as to the position. The sanctions, he said, must be collective ones and imposed by the League. They must be purely economic, but Britain had to be prepared to support them in arms—if attempt should be made to interfere with them by force.

Regarding Anglo-American cooperation, he recalled that the League of Nations itself was an American child, though it might have foster-parents here.

Concerning the Government's proposals for heavily increasing British armaments, Labor was opposed to such schemes at present. On the other hand it favored expansionist action in the form of increased state expenditure to help the unemployed at home.

"Good for Everybody"

In the matter of his party's policy toward India he agreed that under the recently sanctioned reforms 300,000,000 Indian cultivators might be liable to find themselves dominated by landowners, lawyers and merchants whose interests were often far removed from their own. The British Labor Party, he said, had done what it could without success to change this when the measure was before Parliament. But, he added, with a twinkle, the Government that was being given to India was of a kind that Conservatives imagined would be good for everybody, not even excluding the United States.

Mr. Attlee was reticent about himself. But his record is well known.

It has been one of continuous devotion to public service. Born 53 years ago next January, he had the best school and university education available in Great Britain. He distinguished himself as a student at Oxford. Thence he passed to the bar in London. There for many years he devoted all his spare hours to social service in the East End slums. It was while working in connection with that prominent philanthropic institution "Toynbee Hall" that he gained practical as well as theoretical acquaintance with the "social science" on which he was subsequently a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

In 1914 when the World War broke out he left for active service at the front, serving with distinction throughout the war. He was at different times in France, in Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia.

He Represents Stepney

Returning home after the war he has ever since 1922 represented one of the divisions of Stepney in the House of Commons. There he has become known as one of the best-informed and most universally respected of the "front bench" speakers for Labor, though surpassed in the more superficial arts of the platform by several of his colleagues.

He was parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when that parliamentarian was leader of the Opposition from 1922 to 1924. Subsequent Labor Governments saw him as Under Secretary of State for War in 1924, and as Postmaster General in 1931. He also represented Labor and did prolonged and arduous work on a Royal Commission which twice visited India when the constitutional reforms subsequently adopted for that country were being shaped. He is the author of several social service textbooks, regarded as authoritative in educational circles.

In one of these books he tells of a Londoner who described a friend affectionately as "a bloke that is the same to everybody." It is a definition that might be applied to himself.

In his first speech in Parliament after his elevation to leadership of the Labor Party—following the Prime Minister's speech demanding increased defenses—Mr. Attlee said that he had always understood that increased armament and collective peace "didn't go side by side" and launched an attack on the Government's rearmament plans.

Atlanta Schools Praised For Thrift-Saving Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta system of teaching its 50,000 school children thrift through the school savings accounts ranging from 5 cents to $100 was proclaimed the best system of its type in the United States by J. Robert Stout, president of the Educational Thrift Service of New York, who recently visited the different school units here.

"The perfection of the system here is due to the close attention to details which has been given it by the teaching profession of the city and by the interest of the teachers in inculcating the spirit of thrift in the pupils," Mr. Stout said.

Student Groups Reinstated

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Two student organizations, termed "radical" last spring and banned from the campus of the University of Chicago, have been given tentative recognition by school authorities. The National Students League and the League for Industrial Democracy, banned for participating in May Day parades, have agreed to abide by college regulations.

Samaritan Bible Keeps to 'The Law'

Descendants of Ancient People Declare Their Method of Celebrating the Passover Is the Only Genuine Rite—Refuse to Accept the Prophets, 'The Writings,' or New Testament—The Samaritan Woman

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

Twenty-Second of 54 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE consideration of the Samaritan Bible may not directly enter into a discussion of the origin and development of our present-day Bible, there is an association that brings it within the scope of these articles. With the visitor to the celebration of the Passover as carried out each year during Holy Week on Mt. Gerizim, as well as with the student of Biblical history, there inevitably arises a desire to know something of the origin of these strange people, and especially as to the background for the assertion that their method of celebrating the Passover is the only genuine representation of this rite, as described in the Pentateuch. To clarify the situation, let us look briefly at the racial history of the Samaritans.

When Sargon II, King of Assyria, after conquering Samaria, led away nearly 30,000 Israelites into captivity, he adopted the plan of populating the abandoned cities with subjects brought from distant regions. Accordingly, he caused settlers to be sent into the vacant cities of Samaria. They came, according to the Bible record, from "Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim" (II Kings, 17:24), and settled in the cities of Samaria, bringing their traditions, customs, and religious rites, which included the worship of strange gods.

A New Nationality

The record indicates that people of some 10 different races then came into Samaria and settled beside the remnant of Jews not deported. These strangers occupied the land, populated the cities, and intermixed not only among themselves, but with the Jews already there. Out of this admixture there sprang up in the following centuries a race of Samaritans, a new nationality as it were, from the amalgamation of races. Intermarriage also brought about a confusion of religion and worship, so that the remnant of Jews in course of time lost not only their identity as Jews, but also the purity of their religion. They adopted other gods and drifted far from the worship of the one God established by their forbears.

However, something of the tenacity of the old worship remained. And when word came that the captive Jews had returned to Jerusalem from exile, and, under the inspiration of Ezra and the masterful leadership of Nehemiah were preparing to rebuild the city, a desire to have part in the work and to become recognized as an integral part of the "Chosen People," stirred among those Samaritans who had been less given to the worship of strange gods. Accordingly, representatives of this element were sent to offer their services in rebuilding the Temple and the walls of the city.

Now Nehemiah and Ezra were deeply stirred by reports, which came to them on their return from the exile, to the effect that many Jews in outlying districts had fallen so far away from the worship established by their fathers that they had even intermarried with heathen folks and were worshiping after the manner of the heathen. Convinced of the iniquity of such procedure, it was fully resolved by these robust leaders that not only should they not accept aid from such apostates, but their people, true followers of Jehovah, should have no association with the backsliders.

Breach With Jerusalem

A specific incident seemed to crystallize this determination. During the investigation carried on by Nehemiah, he found that Manasseh, son-in-law of the then High Priest at Jerusalem, had married the daughter of Sanballat, one of the Samaritan emissaries who had tried to intrigue Nehemiah into leaving his work and entering into conferences with them.

It appears that Manasseh, of himself, preferred to sacrifice his wife rather than lose his standing as a teacher of the prescribed ritual. But his father-in-law offered to build him a temple on Mt. Gerizim, where he could conduct the worship for the Samaritans according to their own ritual and under Persian sanction. When Nehemiah drove him out, Manasseh with his wife proceeded to Samaria, and from that time the breach was widened between Jerusalem and Mt. Gerizim. The bitterness continues until today, a bitterness which in recent years has led to strife and severe casualties during observation of the Passover.

Under the leadership of Manasseh, the Samaritans purified their religion, and returned to the form of worship laid down in the Pentateuch. Moreover, as the Pentateuch was the only portion of the Bible which had been generally accepted when this reformation took place, the Samaritans even to this day have resolutely refused to accept the later adoptions, the Prophets, the Writings and the New Testament. Resolutely have they held to the old ritual.

Helps Scholars' Research

In support of their position, they exhibit a manuscript of the Pentateuch which they claim to be the oldest copy of the Bible extant. It is not another version, but is rather a copy of the original, in the Old Hebrew characters in use prior to the adoption of the square letters later commonly in use. Since it is a copy, presumably reasonably exact, of the manuscript in use in the time of Manasseh, it has been found useful by scholars in checking later manuscripts as to textual forms.

This copy of the Law, which is most sacred to the Samaritans, is kept in the Synagogue at Nablus, ancient Shechem, situated just at the foot of Mt. Gerizim. It bears this inscription: "I, Abishua, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, the Priest, wrote this copy in the court of the tabernacle on Mt. Gerizim, in the thirteenth year of the settlement of the children of Israel in the land of Canaan." Scholars quite generally fail to accept this inscription as genuine.

Many published copies of the Samaritan Law have been examined and a careful estimate of its value has been arrived at. It appears that there are more than 5000 items unlike the Hebrew original, mostly textual differences, that, however, make no change in the fundamental meaning. But they are considered of sufficient importance that every commentator of the Pentateuch must take them into consideration. The Teacher's Variorum Bible has some 30 references to this version of the Law.

Old Ritual Followed

As a race, the Samaritans have dwindled to a mere fraction of their former numbers. Scarcely more than 150, sometimes even less, gather annually on the site of the Temple on Mt. Gerizim, which Sanballat built for Manasseh, and which was totally destroyed by a Roman conqueror. The celebration follows the ritual as presented in Deuteronomy, and continues for eight days, the participants living meanwhile in tents. The lambs are slaughtered with shouts of acclaim, and the wool is plucked from the bodies preparatory to the roasting. If any but a Samaritan touches the meat, it is defiled and may not be eaten.

This unique festival brings many visitors from distant parts to witness the remarkable religious fervor of a people who, for more than 25 centuries, have carried on this religious rite without change. Although Samaritans are generally regarded as a peculiar people, there is something admirable in their persistence in holding fast to ancient rites.

In a review of this offshoot to the orthodoxy of the Hebrews, it is of more than passing interest to recall Jesus' experiences with them. Knowing the enmity between Samaritan and Jew, he preferred, as a rule, to make the journey between Galilee and Jerusalem, east of the Jordan, thus avoiding the crossing of unfriendly territory. But on one memorable occasion, with his followers he entered Samaria, and, at the well of Sychar, told the Samaritan woman the great truth that God is Spirit.

Again, he built his parable of the good Samaritan around one of that race who succored the wounded and stricken traveler. And yet, again, it was a Samaritan, one of the 10 lepers Jesus healed, who returned to give thanks. May these incidents not illustrate the definite teaching, "Love your enemies"? At least, it is an interesting question.

Of Course Mr. Butcher Is in Meat Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—Names sometimes fit people's occupations, the packing industry discovered after going through some 1300 of them preparatory to bestowing silver service buttons here this week at the annual Institute of American Meat Packers.

Three Butlers, two Cooks and one Butcher were found eligible for buttons given for more than 25 years' service in the industry. Others whose names suggested the meat industry are John Herd of Buffalo, Rollo Bullmaster of St. Joseph, H. P. Frey of Oklahoma City, E. L. Hart of Los Angeles, Allen J. Woolley of Denver, Frank Stallman of Baltimore, Andrew Tanner of Chicago, W. Skinner and J. Rezabeck of Cleveland, and—say this one slowly—John Kwiatkowski of Buffalo.

Tax-Free Housing Gives Cities New Fiscal Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Who is to pay for schools, sewers, fire and police protection for the 37 slum clearance and low-rent housing projects being built by the Federal Government?

Since the model homes are tax-free, the cities feel the Federal Government should contribute to their support.

Comptroller General John R. McCarl, who passes on the expenditure of federal funds, says the city should pay because it benefits by the new buildings. Moreover, he quotes the law saying Federal Government cannot be taxed.

Crucial Question

This question—crucial in the future development of low-cost housing in the United States—has arisen in connection with the first completed all-federal project in Atlanta. Whatever decision is reached will have an important bearing in other cities.

The public works housing division requested Mr. McCarl to pay approximately $9600 annually to the city of Atlanta after city officials had refused to furnish the regular municipal services to the tax-exempt project.

Paid by Taxation

In their letter, the housing officials explained:

"Unless the tenants of these projects receive police and fire protection, and the use of schools and other municipal facilities furnished by cities in which such projects are located, few people will care to reside therein.

"Normally, these municipal services are furnished to the inhabitants of a city without a charge therefor, but the cost is met by the city through taxation.

"Many cities have informed us that in view of the fact that they will not receive any taxes from these projects, they will not be able to furnish such services to our project. It must be acknowledged that the position taken by such cities is not unreasonable.

Question of Cost

"The cost to the Government of supplying these services directly would be prohibitive, and for the operation of the projects some arrangement must be made which will be satisfactory to the cities in which these projects are located."

The sum which the PWA proposed to pay Atlanta annually amounted to about 5 per cent of the rent receipts.

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Ethiopians Get Along Without Big Industries

'Things' wanted are few and easily produced; each family tries to be largely self-sufficient; American sewing-machine is one of the modern inventions that has made place for itself.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—The vast and intricate machinery of modern civilization is created principally for the production and exchange of "things." When a people has no desire for things, then there is a very meager civilization, although there may be happiness and contentment. Such is the situation here. The Ethiopians want very few things and procure those in a rather easy manner.

Each family normally weaves a good deal of the cloth it uses, grinds much of its own flour, brews its own beverages and puts up its own shelter. As a rule no shoes, hats, neckties, stockings, gloves or glasses are worn, while one's clothing usually consists of two or three light white garments. The men wear tight-fitting breeches, a nightgown-like shirt reaching to the knees and a sheet or toga, called a shamma. The women wear a loose robe, resembling a kimono, and a toga.

Outdoor Tailoring

Men-tailors make these clothes in little out-of-door shops consisting of piles of stones on which to sit and tin roofs to keep off rain and sun. There are nine streets in town, of which both sides are lined with black men, half buried in white cloth, and furiously pumping sewing machines. The cloth comes from Japan and is new. The machines come from America and are old. They were sold in great numbers during a boom but now the market is completely exhausted.

A few of the more elegant women wear shoes and one man in a thousand. The chiefs like to wear big hats and shiny leather leggings but not shoes. A small part of the intelligentsia wears sandals. The most elegant women wear large, gray, felt hats and very graceful capes of silk or velvet. Distinguished men also wear capes. All of these things are made by Greek, Indian and Armenian artisans. For many decades everything here of a more beautiful design or material has been made by foreigners. For centuries Ethiopian rulers coaxed or enticed foreign artisans into the country and kept them here by force.

Little Jewelry

The Christian women of Ethiopia are almost unique in wearing no headdress, no striking colors, no embroidery and very little jewelry. The women of most other primitive lands spend their whole girlhood in making beautiful things to wear, but very plain and simple gowns satisfy the Ethiopians. In many of the provinces, indeed, very meager strips of hide suffice for both women and men as clothing.

There may be as many inhabitants in Ethiopia as in the State of New York. Imagine the vast number of people who would be thrown out of employment there if the men and women, even when most dressed up, wore only white gowns and sheets. This alone would reduce civilization's machinery by perhaps 40 per cent.

Then there are no rugs in 900 homes out of 1000 here. Handmade mats are spread on the earthen floors sometimes and are folded up to serve as raincoats. No shepherd or mule driver leaves his hut in the rainy season without his piece of matting. Each weaves his own.

Basket Tables

The table is a basket with a very wide top, and is woven by the women. This is the only artistic object an Ethiopian woman makes. Some of the baskets are colored and are very pretty. They are woven in many forms and sizes and serve for other things besides tables. In many huts is found a bed, consisting of a woven net of leather thongs, stretched over a rectangular wooden frame, resting on four thick wooden legs. Native workers have been taught to make them by Indian masters.

There are two utensils for cooking in each hut: one is an earthen kettle and the other a large, round, concave, iron griddle on which pancake bread is baked. Before the batter is poured onto the griddle it is greased with a pinch of flax seed. A heavy earthen lid is then placed over it and allowed to rest there a minute. The griddles are imported and the crude heavy lids made by native potters, who also produce huge, black, water jars and little bowls. The pancake flour is often made at home by women who grind millet seeds between two flat stones. Grain is crushed into meal in large wooden mortars.

Campfires in Homes

There are no stoves, but once or twice a day campfires are made in the house on the floor. There are no fireplaces and no chimneys, so a "tukul" or hut is a very smoky place. Very peppery stews are made in most houses over an open fire and poured into an earthen bowl standing in the center of a low basket table. The family gather round it, sitting on the floor, and dip pieces of pancake into it. The consumption of the stew is synchronized with that of the pancake.

There is no napkin and no cutlery industry here. One occasionally sees crude spoons cut from horn. Of course, no Ethiopian would degrade a trusty knife by using it to cut soft pancakes. It rather is exalted to the form of a sword or spear. The only forks in the country are three-headed spears and clumsy wooden prongs for gathering hay.

For washing clothes no utensils are needed. You send your husband to the river with them and he beats them clean on stones. For a broom you tie a bunch of twigs together. You wash the kettle by putting some coals in it and rubbing them about with a handful of grass. The fire on the floor serves as a light. Rare is the hut with a lamp, even though the people are obliged to close their doors and windows at eight in the evening.

Primitive Improvements

There are axes of two kinds. One is like a stubby chisel with a handle made of a sharply curved stick and the other a head tapers to a sharp point at the top, which is driven into a hard thick stick. Both types are handmade by native artisans. A shovel resembles a large clumsy spear. A plow is a spear point on a very tough curved piece of board, which oxen pull through the ground. No farm animal is shod. The main work of the blacksmiths is to forge wrist chains with six big links and ankle chains with three, as well as handcuffs and ankle cuffs—all for debtors or other delinquents. Most of the iron you see and hear is in the form of chains. The better smiths also make beautiful spearheads.

One of the most flourishing businesses is that of saddle making, and in this trade the natives are masters. This corresponds to the automobile, streetcar, bicycle, and train coach industry in western lands. What a tremendous simplification of the economic life it would be if every trade and industry connected with vehicles on wheels were reduced to the making of saddles for little mules. Ethiopia is a land without wheels.

Elaborate Saddles

Each complete saddle consists of five pieces: First an ordinary sheepskin for the animal's back, then a simple wooden frame with a high horn and an equally high tail, both covered with red leather, after that two small thick quilts to serve as cushions for the rider and last a gorgeous, gold embroidered, red velvet covering hanging half way to the ground on both sides. The Armenians make the best of these gay panoplies.

Saddle Street is one of the busiest and most horribly uneven alleys in town. To pass through it in wet weather is like ascending a precipitous river bed.

Almost every householder is his own architect and builder. He marks out a circle on the ground, pounds long, hand-split eucalyptus slats about it, ties them together with strips of bark, crowns them with a straw roof and plasters them with mud to keep out the rain. The simplest of these houses cost $15 American. They rent for 60 cents a month.

Rope and string are made from grass. In most tukuls there are no windows, so the country needs very little glass.

Ornaments

There are two chief forms of ornaments, ear spoons and crosses. Arabian masters have taught Ethiopian silversmiths how to make them. The goldsmiths cover rhinoceros skin shields with attractive figures cut from precious metals. Drinking cups are carved from the horns of buffaloes. Ivory knife-handles are made in a few native shops.

This exhausts the list of things made in Ethiopia. There are a very few factories, run by Greeks, and a number of shops conducted by skilled white men, who make things for Europeans and for a tiny number of leading Ethiopians. But the vast mass of the people supply most of their own meager wants. They dwell in little permanent tents and require far less than an ordinary westerner camping out. They are completely uncivilized.

Yet they worry very little, laugh much, greatly enjoy jokes, are proud, use but few invectives, are generally polite and meet each day either with resignation or a lightheartedness.

Topical Press

East African Slow to Take On New Notions

Upper—One of the New Planes Recently Acquired by the Progressive Emperor, Haile Selassie, Presents an Amusing Contrast to the National Mode of Locomotion—the Donkeys, Standing Alongside. Lower—Street Tailors in Addis Ababa Sew Up the Simple Costumes for the Natives While They Wait

Fish Bureau Reports Want of Salmon Ladder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)—To make things easier for the salmon, the fisheries bureau has recommended another fish ladder to help them over the Rock Island Dam on the Columbia River at Wenatchee, Wash.

Unless the ladder is built, said Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of Fisheries, "thousands of salmon will never reach their birthplaces to spawn."

The dam now has fish ladders at each end, Mr. Bell said. He suggests a middle ladder in addition.

Books Once Owned by Kings And Queens Shown in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Three centuries of English and French kings, of popes and cardinals, republicans, pretenders and courtiers are on pageant in the Pierpont Morgan Library this month in a company of books owned by history-makers from 1500 to 1800.

The exhibit, which will continue until Dec. 7, launches the year's showings at the library at Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and is open to the public upon application for a card of admittance from the library board.

Red leather, black, pale golden tan and rich brown, embroidered covers, Nicholas Eve and Grolier bindings; the scarlet morocco of Lord Chesterfield's prayer book held shut by blue silk ribbon scarcely worn and gold-fringed; the armorial splendor of Elizabeth of England's Zenophon; Louis XIV's book of Holy Week masses so richly tooled that the leather itself is almost invisible; the white vellum and gold of the directory of the City of Rome that belonged to James Stuart, the Old Pretender; the red, gold and brown of Charles II's magnificent Bible in two volumes; that small one that was Oliver Cromwell's, bound in silver filigree and with "Oliver Pro(tector)" on its tiny clasp; a Ptolemy's Geography that belonged to Mary Stuart, bound "a la fanfare" and stamped with the crowned cipher of Mary and François II before Mary left France for Scotland—of such is the collection. It numbers 147 items and was prepared for public view by Miss Belle d'Acosta Greene, librarian, and Miss Betty Carson Tyson.

The volumes range from the very ponderous to Marie Antoinette's minute books from her private cabinets at the Trianon, and the assembling makes strange case-fellows, with the books of Archbishop Laud elbowing those of Cromwell, the Bible used by William and Mary, the usurpers, and volumes bound for Louis XIV's ladies and their children alongside Bossuet's Latin Bible and the "sanctified" book of the Bishop of Meaux.

Infinite, too, is the variety of the mottoes on the splendid covers. Diane de Poitiers, of Henry II's court, chose "Consequitur quadcunque petit," meaning "She gets what she wants;" and "Nihil Amplius optat," meaning "She asks for no more than that." Mary Stuart surrounded her arms on the Ptolemy with "Sa vertu m'atire," meaning "Her virtue charms me"—the motto used by her while Queen of France and, indeed, an anagram on "Marie Stuuarte," her spelling of her name.

As for those two great early bibliophiles, Thomas Wotton and Jean Grolier de Sevier, books to them were not only things of beauty, but things to be lent, and their covers proclaim that they belong to their owners and to their owners' friends.

Hearst Says Taxes Fatten Politicians

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst, enlarging upon a previous assertion that excessive taxes had compelled him to terminate his California residence, issued a statement last night condemning high federal levies and asserting tax collector methods are "largely those of the gangster and gun-man."

After comparing taxation methods in England with those of the United States, Mr. Hearst said: "Here the citizens is put through a political wringer, with the intent of squeezing the last dollar out of him for politicians to squander."

He said he could see nothing "particularly startling" in his assertion that taxation compels him to spend less time in California and more in New York, as "New York is my legal and voting residence and has been for 30 years."

Florida Invites Hearst

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 24 (AP)—Florida today sent an invitation to William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, to move his residence from California to this State. It carried the name of Governor Dave Sholtz, and was announced at the Governor's office here.

Evangeline Booth Honored

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23 (AP)—Notables of the nation, state and city, headed by former President Hoover, gathered here yesterday to honor Gen. Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army. More than 5000 persons, among them officers of the Salvation Army from western states and Hawaii, were expected to attend the inaugural session of the organization's congress.

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Boston Day... Rotch, Gay, Fitzgerald, Baker...

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation with a network of iron rails and sent our ships to all parts of the world, he said. "I shall take this matter up, as a member of the Port Authority, with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations that have the interests of the port of Boston at heart, to the end that an independent line be organized to serve New England interests," he said.

Bonds of the New Haven railroad have been selling to net from 12 to 25 per cent and with reorganization the debt must be cut down substantially. Efforts to sell New England as a recreation center have been made for years but it is hard to do on account of high railroad fares. The New Haven and the B. & M. are controlled by outside roads and a sample is seen in the development of Florida, on low rail rates, of 1½ cents a mile against 3.60 cents here, with Pullman rates proportionately higher in New England.

Politics—School Board Candidates Drawn for Position

With 29 candidates in the race, position on the School Committee ballot figures largely in the consideration of aspirants. They used to be listed alphabetically, but there were so many objections to the plan that they now draw lots. The drawing was held at City Hall today, and the coveted positions assigned.

According to political observers the first two positions on the ballot and the last one are the best. They give candidates a 10 per cent margin, it is held. Reason is that most voters know only one or two candidates by name, so write down the first two and then look for friends. If they don't find them they scratch an X opposite the last name.

Fortunate candidates today were Joseph G. Sullivan, first; Charles E. Mackey, second; and Warren A. Casey, last.

Bonds—Fensgate Hotel And Fisk Company Heard

An investigation by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford into the affairs of the Fensgate Hotel, reorganization of which cost bondholders $[illegible],000, was requested today by Representative Adolph J. Sabath, chairman of the congressional committee investigating bondholders' operations, now sitting at Boston Federal Building.

[illegible] the committee today [illegible] of the Fisk Rubber Company into the Fisk Rubber [illegible], which lost $37,000,- [illegible]

[illegible] by Peter C. [illegible] for the investigating committee, Whiteside, [illegible] of a Boston law firm, testified that the Fensgate Hotel [illegible] in December, 1934, [illegible] of $4,200 were still [illegible] was disclosed [illegible] interest on [illegible] during the [illegible] was controlled [illegible] Commonwealth Bond Corporation of New York, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kuney are principal equity holders.

Mr. Whiteside declared that the $[illegible] must have been taken by Mr. Kuney," adding that "it was just a little thing."

"It won't be a little thing to the bondholders," was the sharp comment from Representative Martin J. Kennedy, only member of the committee besides Representative Sabath attending the local hearings.

Samuel E. White, local manager of the Fensgate from 1931 until 1933, at which time Mrs. Kuney herself took over the position, testified that the Kuneys controlled the hotel from New York through two Boston banks.

Principal fact divulged during the Fisk Rubber hearing was that a reorganization committee made up chiefly of bankers was able to purchase the assets of the old Fisk company worth at least $25,000,000, according to Chairman Sabath, for $3,000,000. It was also brought out that neither Edward W. Levy, president of the Fisk Rubber Corporation (the second company) nor Carl H. Behr, member of Dillon Read & Co. of New York, owned any shares in the reorganized company.

Mr. Borre forced Mr. Levy to admit that although he made it a rule to keep employees' salaries below $5000, he (Levy) received $36,000 a year and $14,000 more if preferred stock dividends were paid. At no time, according to testimony, did the stockholders themselves have any voice in reorganization or management proceedings.

This caused Mr. Sabath to comment that the whole thing was a "bankers' reorganization."

Fraud—Two ERA Officials Are Indicted

Several ERA administrators in Massachusetts today found out that the Government will not condone the use of ERA workers to perform personal tasks. The federal grand jury today secretly indicted Walter Knowles, tax collector of Shirley, and Robert A. Burnham, principal of the schools in Becket, local ERA administrators, on charges of fraud. Mr. Knowles was charged with [illegible] the ERA pay rolls. According to Arthur J. C. Cartier, United States Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Knowles was charged with allowing ERA workers to move furniture about his house, lending them to do friends' work, to his church, and also using them to cut brush on [illegible] roads and mend the town [illegible].

Mr. Burnham of Becket, Mr. Cartier said, was charged with allowing ERA workers to do chores around his house and even used them as chauffeurs. The amounts involved were not revealed.

Baker—He's Heard Naught of Judgeship

J. Arthur Baker, member of the Governor's Council, today has the newspapers to thank for informing him of his possible appointment to the $10,000 position of associate justice of the land court to succeed Justice Joseph J. Corbett of Boston who has expressed a desire to resign.

Speaking from his Pittsfield home today Mr. Baker said all he knows about the nomination is what he had read in the morning newspapers. "The position," he said, "has not been suggested to me and I am not certain whether I would be interested. Someone has been busy thinking up things."

However, that as it may, rumors are strong about the State House that Governor Curley will nominate Mr. Baker when he returns from his Hawaiian trip next week. Although Mr. Baker is a Republican, he has supported Governor Curley in the Executive Council. In fact, many of the Governor's proposals before that body have been "okeyed" because of Mr. Baker's loyalty.

State Democrats oppose the Governor's choice, because they say it would leave their party without representation on this bench.

Brookline—Ban on Anti-War 'Ads' Protested

Parental protest against reported opposition of Brookline High School officials to student anti-war activities mounted today, it was learned. One father of a youth said to be involved in the controversy, which arose over alleged refusal of certain teachers to permit publication of an anti-war article in the school newspaper, announced today that he had requested an appointment with Wilfred H. Ringer, principal of the school.

"I will seek to explain that perhaps both sides of the story should be presented to students. I understand," he continued, "that representatives of pro-war organizations, or at least 'preparedness' groups are sometimes allowed to address the students. This same privelege, I should think, might with better result be extended peace advocates."

It is understood that advertisements which were offered as paid copy by anti-war organizations were refused space in the "Sagamore," student publication.

Loan—State Seeks Bids on $2,000,000 Issue

Bids for a $2,000,000 issue of Commonwealth of Massachusetts loan notes were called for today by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley. The notes are to provide funds for loans to Massachusetts towns and cities for emergency purposes. Such lending was provided for in the acts of 1933, amended in 1935, creating the Emergency Finance Board.

Bids must be sent to the State House in writing and must reach Mr. Hurley's office not later than Monday, Oct. 28, at 12 noon. Loans made under the issue are subject to the approval of the Governor and his council.

Wincipaw—He's Member Of the Over Fifty Birds

Over at the East Boston airport today Capt. William H. Wincipaw proudly exhibited a membership card which he had just received from Garland, speed boat king in Detroit, admitting him to the Over Fifty Birds. This club, as it name implies, consists of members, all active pilots, who have passed their fiftieth birthday.

Mr. Wincipaw is the "baby" of the group but a very precocious one, however, for he has logged 18,000 hours, much more time than a good many of his elders. Mr. Wincipaw is a pilot for a Boston company and spends his time flying the officers of the company between their offices in Boston, Jacksonville, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

"Bill" Wincipaw is noted for his annual Christmas flights along the New England coast dropping holiday bundles at all the lighthouses and coast guard stations. He plans to do it again this year. Mr. Wincipaw lives in Winthrop and has a son, William Jr., a "chip off the old block" for he also holds an active pilot's license.

CCC—Education Is Topic of Conference

Education of CCC forest workers is the keynote of a meeting of commanding officers in the six New England districts called by Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, which opened this morning at First Corps Area headquarters. Plans will be discussed for the approximately 30,000 youths and veterans employed in the 150 New England forest camps.

Among those invited to attend the conference were Robert Fechner, CCC director, district educational advisers, commanders, executive officers, representatives of the War Department, U. S. Forestry Service and U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

Seaplanes—Planned For Boston-New York Line

Boston aviation circles today buzzed with the announcement last night by C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines, that beginning sometime in the spring of 1936 seaplane equipment will be substituted for certain land planes now operated by the company between Boston and New York.

Air travel was to be cut by one hour, the announcement said, not so much by increased flying speed as by cutting down of ground time. Landings at New York were planned to take place at the new "skyport" on the East River at 31st Street, thus eliminating the automobile trip from Newark airport into New York. The Boston landing place was not stated.

Though the type of plane that would be used on the Boston-New York runs was not known, the choice among aviation circles here narrowed down to one plane, the new Sikorsky 16-passenger amphibion, the first two of which have been recently shipped to Hawaii for use between the islands. Further basis for this belief was the fact the service is not to begin until later, indicating that the seaplanes to be used are not yet built. The new Sikorsky flying boat has a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour.

According to air-line officials in New York the present land route through Hartford will be continued, though the seaplanes will probably follow the coast route. Flying-boat service between Boston and New York was inaugurated several years ago, using Savoia-Marchetti double-hulled ships. After a week's operation the line folded up.

Informed observers also felt sure that if American Airlines intended to fly the route in 90 minutes they must intend to land closer to the business center of Boston. Landing at the marine ramp at East Boston Airport would save no time on the Boston end of the line. The Charles River Basin was considered a possibility.

Land service will be increased 50 per cent after the seaplanes routes go into operation, Mr. Smith said. This was taken by observers to mean that Mr. Smith's company may add three or four more schedules to the present Condor land service.

Mansfield—Renews Demand for Dolan Data

Mayor Mansfield today renewed his demand that the Boston Finance Commission surrender to the city legal department its records made during its probe of the East Boston tunnel land takings. This information, the Mayor said, is needed to complete the city's current investigation of the activities of Edmund L. Dolan while treasurer of Boston during the period that James M. Curley was Mayor.

The Finance Commission has previously refused to turn over this information on the grounds that it would not conform with its uniform practice, and that the Mayor wanted to use it merely for political maneuvering. The Mayor today named 18 specific instances in which the Finance Commission had not followed its purported "uniform practice." He denied political motive behind his request.

The Mayor's request, contained in an eight-page letter, was the latest outcropping in a fight which has extended over several months. It had its beginning in charges of the Mayor that Governor Curley was using the Finance Commission, appointed by him, to obstruct the city's probe of Mr. Dolan and the profits allegedly made from sale of lands for the tunnel. The Finance Commission had issued some 20 reports criticizing the Mansfield regime.

Jays—Ends Best Year in Its History

Boston department stores have recently reported the best conditions since the easy spending years of 1928 and 1929. The crisp autumn days have brought not only a seasonal but a general improvement.

As part of this pickup, the topmost leaves on Jays' seventeenth anniversary tree, planted this week, reached just a little higher than those of previous years. As Tree No. 17 takes its place in the Jay arboretum, the store begins its eighteenth year of service.

The trees (actually painted affairs) provide a correct graph of the firm's progress from its establishment in the wartime of 1918. In most cases, these successive trees have been taller than those of preceding years. Occasionally, however—contrary to the laws of nature, but not to those of the business cycle—some have indexed slight declines. But on the whole, Jays has shown even progress.

Perhaps the most notable feature of Jays is its window display. Unusual types of fabrics, especially designed mirrors, period furnishings of rare beauty, and bits of porcelain, glass china wood and other distinctive embellishments are displayed.

Each year, the store donates its store space for the month of December for the sale of articles from the Grenfell industries.

Monitor Radiocast Canceled on Oct. 26

THE afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled over WBZ on Saturday, Oct. 26, due to the transmission of the Navy-Notre Dame football game over the NBC-WJZ network at 1:45 p.m.

Government Chain Of Schools Planned For Mexican Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Commercial schools for women have been so crowded the past year that a chain of them will be opened throughout the Republic, it is announced by the Department of Education. At present there are five academics functioning where women receive free instruction in sewing, domestic science, stenography, bookkeeping and other practical studies. This number is not sufficient, however, to satisfy the needs of the thousands of women who want to work and be economically independent but lack sufficient training.

Señorita Isaura Castillo, professor in charge of the schools, speaking here, observed that until the past few years, the work of women was considered to begin and end at home, though for economic reasons many of them were forced to earn their living as best they could. She noted that in Mexico, women's education has not progressed as it has in the United States; and that whereas in the larger cities, modern views prevail, the traditional education still continues in small towns and in conventional metropolitan circles. This consists of a smattering of music, a few lessons in French and in embroidering and cooking.

It was to remedy this condition that the women's section of the Department of Industrial, Technical and Commercial Study was formed. Here women are prepared to take their place in industrial life. Our present government, said Señorita Castillo, has pledged itself to end, for all time, the degrading position in which women have been kept for many centuries."

Teaching Youth to Be Skeptical Urged at Rhode Island Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—The most necessary step in the educational system as far as young people are concerned is to teach them to be skeptical, according to Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Vincent, who received the National Institute of Social Science's gold medal last May for "distinguished humanitarian service," spoke today at the opening session of a three-day gathering of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. More than 4000 teachers have gathered here for the conferences.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, was the other principal speaker on the subject, "Education and the National Life."

"We must teach young people to have an attitude of mind not to believe all they hear," Dr. Vincent said. "Propaganda must be reconized and youths must be instructed not to jump at conclusions, but to weigh carefully everything they hear."

Adult education was stressed by Dr. Vincent as a field which offers great opportunities for expansion. In the leisure time education of our adults, he said, is a problem which faces our educators today.

"Too many young people have gone to college," he said. "Many who have attended academic colleges should have had some other kind of education. Modern education must steer these individuals in the proper channels."

The institute's session will conclude Saturday with a business session.

Cities Are Warned To Look Far Ahead In Planning Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 24—Long-term planning of public works in cities, a practice which has been neglected in the days of PWA and WPA grants, should be resumed, the International City Managers' Association was told here at its annual meeting.

"After PWA and WPA, cities must again lengthen the view of their affairs and begin to plan for 1940 and 1945, not for June, 1936, or June, 1937," said Clifford W. Ham, field consultant of the American Municipal Association, which is also holding its convention here, together with that of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the National Association of Tax Assessing Officers.

Cities have neglected long-term planning, said Mr. Ham, because under the federal works program they have not known what funds would be available to them for their sewers, water works, etc., until a short time before their proposed projects had to be ready for approval. This had made them more or less helpless in regard to planning their public works programs.

The time has come, he held, for removing public works programs from the category of emergency planning and placing them on a continuing basis. They have become enmeshed with programs of monetary reform, industrial recovery, public relief and other economic problems, he said, whereas "they should stand on their own basis of serviceable and needed projects, irrespective of what form of national emergency or national economy is ascendant at the moment."

War Feeling Stirred By Ottawa Agreement, Single Taxer States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Ottawa trade agreements have angered other countries, as they favored only the British Empire, and they are as responsible for the increasing of war sentiment throughout the world as anything. This statement was made by A. W. Madsen of London, Eng., at the recent annual meeting of the Single Tax Association of Canada here. It's no wonder, he said, that Italy, Germany and Japan are angry that they cannot have trade except at a disadvantage.

Tariffs were put up in Canada as in other countries to create and maintain employment, he continued, while in reality the tariffs are a tax on the Canadian people themselves. Tariff is one of the chief revenues of the country, and their lowering would mean a direct taxation on the wealthy. Claiming that the only outcome of tariffs was war, Mr. Madsen expressed the opinion that a free-trade country should become prosperous.

He urged giving young men higher wages and social and economic reform. He voiced disapproval of the scheme of sending either Britishers or foreigners into Canada to "fill up the great empty spaces."

In a reference to the Ethiopian situation, he contended, that the attack on Ethiopia is merely a ruse to take the minds of the Italians off the failure of the internal policies of the country and its lack of trade.

Oxen and Tractors Used at Ontario's Plowing Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont. — Everything from oxen to modern high-powered tractors was used by the 160 contestants of the 1935 international plowing match recently held at Caledonia. Record crowds each of the four days of the match brought the total attendance to 105,000—or 5000 more than the previous high record at Stratford three years ago. The York County team for the second straight year won the Inter-county competition and "The Farmer" trophy, with Haldimand County only 2½ points behind.

Forty of the contestants were from various Ontario Indian reserves, while one of the contests was jointer plowing for boys under 18. Plowing with high cut plows, with jointer plows, with horses, no handling, with tractors, sod-plowing and stubble-plowing were all demonstrated by those taking part in the match.

With a yoke of nine-year-old twin oxen and a plow 110 years old, Henry Hammond, 92-year old plowman, showed how plowing was done 80 years ago when he helped his father clear a farm out of Ontario bush. Mr. Hammond confessed to liking oxen to plow with, claiming that while they may not be as fast as horses they are reliable.

Shushan Freeing Revives Hopes Of Long Followers

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24 (AP)—Acquittal of Abe Shushan on federal charges of income tax evasion brought fresh enthusiasm today to the ranks of the political organization left by the late Senator Huey P. Long.

"We think the verdict," said Hugh Wilkinson, defense attorney, "vindicated the general feeling in New Orleans that these income tax prosecutions have been nothing less than political persecutions."

After return of the verdict last night, District Attorney Rene Viosca said the Government still could take civil action through an assessment by the Treasury Department.

Shushan was charged with evading payment of $71,153.52 taxes on an unreported gross income of $448,218.91 for the years 1929-33.

The Government alleged he received huge sums as "rebates" from a construction company holding contracts with the Orleans Levee Board, of which Shushan was president.

The defense countered with testimony the money was contributed, through Shushan, to the campaign fund of the late Senator Long.

State Representative Joseph Fisher was previously convicted on income tax evasion charges and is now serving an 18 months' sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Similar charges face Seymour Weiss, treasurer of Long's organization; State Senator Jules Fisher, uncle of the convicted Representative, and the Nelson brothers, contractors, who did work during Long's $75,000,000 road-building program.

Scores pressed around Shushan to congratulate him as the jury returned its verdict.

One photographer flashed a bulb and the courtroom was transformed into a confused tangle as former bodyguards of Long converged.

"Get him!" "We'll break your neck!"

Bailiffs required several minutes to restore order.

William McClymont, Item-Tribune photographer, was knocked down. H. S. Williams was struck on the head from behind.

Paul Votier, one of Long's favorite bodyguards, broke the camera of Leon Trice, Associated Press photographer.

Allen's Senatorial Move Rocks Louisiana Politics

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 24 (AP)—O. K. Allen rocked Louisiana's political structure yesterday by disclosing that he had secretly qualified himself as a candidate for United States Senator and one of his political associates, Louis L. Morgan, general counsel for the Louisiana Highway Commission, for Governor in the January Democratic primary.

The qualifications were entered secretly shortly before midnight Monday, the hour the Democratic candidates, books were closed. The Governor declined to say why he and Morgan had qualified and has left the political wiseacres to guess the significance of the step.

Until the Allen-Morgan qualifications became known, it was believed that the former Huey P. Long machine stood solidly behind the ticket headed by Judge Richard W. Leche for Governor and Allen Ellender, Speaker of the state House of Representatives, for Senator.

Toronto Greetings Phoned to London Via Ocean System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Greetings from the Empire Club of Toronto were sent across the Atlantic from Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, to G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, Eng., over the transoceanic telephone channel of the Bell Telephone and Canadian Marconi Companies, and the telephone department of the British Post Office.

This message was one of the demonstrations featuring the address given recently to members of the club by Dr. J. D. Perrine of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York, who brought several pieces of apparatus from New York to illustrate his address electrically.

Both sides of the transatlantic conversations were audible to the members, but "Greetings from the Empire Club of Canada, Toronto," sounded like "Groopoongs fram thoo Umpaler Kled aus Komibah aus Payrampay." Sounds are thus distorted to all but the listeners at either end of the telephones, explained Dr. Perrine, so that telephone conversations might remain private. A transatlantic conversation goes by wireless between Canada and England, and could be picked up by anyone who had a receiver tuned in to that particular wavelength.

An inverter which acts on sounds much as a mirror acts on the written word is used, he said, and the long and short vibrations are transposed as they pass through the ether. Another inverter at the receiving end puts them back before they go on the wire again.

Optimistic

Charles R. Gay

President of New York Stock Exchange Tells Boston Chamber of Commerce Recovery Is Definitely on the Way, but Regimentation Will Retard It

Hull's Unused Dock Made Into Grounds Of Queen's Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, Eng.—Only five years ago a derelict, useless and unused, cutting Hull City in two, Queen's Dock has now become an attractive park, known as Queen's Gardens.

Citizens of this northern port have now central gardens, where they can walk along broad avenues between green grass and colorful flower beds. At the western end is a large illuminated fountain.

Queen's Dock was the first to be built in Hull. It first docked ships in 1778. But gradually new wharves were built for bigger ships and Queen's Dock saw vessels pass it by. Soon it was rendered obsolete. In 1929 a resolution was passed and sanctioned by Parliament to fill the whole dock up and convert it into a public garden.

The site was bought from the London and North Eastern Railway. The company filled up the first two thirds of the dock free. In four years Queen's Dock had disappeared and Hull found it had a new playground.

Townsendites Hold Chicago Convention

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Followers of Dr. Francis E. Townsend—hopeful they will glide through old age on government pensions of $200 a month—gathered yesterday for one of the most unusual rallies in Chicago's history.

Gray-haired legions came by bus and train, in creaking cars and polished automobiles to attend the opening of the first national convention of Townsend Clubs today.

Accommodations were arranged for 6000 advocates of the program to provide $200 a month to all persons of 60 or over. They hailed it as the best method of aiding the aged through their declining years and the most likely means of establishing "permanent prosperity."

Their principal objective was the perfecting of strategy to persuade the next Congress to adopt their proposal. Failing that, they hoped to mobilize sufficient strength in the 1936 elections to pack the Senate and House with their supporters.

Dr. Townsend of Long Beach, Calif., who conceived the idea 18 months ago, made this flat prediction:

"We will elect the Congress of the United States next year and the Chief Executive must do our bidding."

Recovery Definitely on Way, Gay Says in Voicing New Warning on Regimentation

Urging an economic philosophy for American business and American businessmen, based on historical evolution, Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the first assembly luncheon of the season today, that recovery and prosperity are on the way, but that experiments and regimentation will only retard the movement.

Economics are the future of this nation, he declared. "The very fate of this country has been at the mercy of economic theory these past few years," he said, reviewing the various alphabetical units that have been so prominent in the New Deal. "The business, the property, the savings, the investments and the very bread and clothes of the American people are determined by policies based on particular economic theories. The policies of the next six years will be the result of decisions by Congress and the President as to the soundness or expediency of certain economic doctrines."

Growth of Economic System

Our present economic system "did not just happen," but is the result of long, slow, groping evolutionary process, he said.

"It is the product of thousands of years of the combined efforts of men to meet life's most serious problems. The result is a literally miraculous machine, an automatic, self-operating, self-controlled engine for production of necessities, luxuries and cultural opportunities.

"The parts of this vast economic system are adjusted to one another with a delicacy that far exceeds the accuracy of the finest precision gauges of industry. Agriculture, transportation, manufacturers, markets, finance, investment, credit, wages, interests, profits, insurance, speculation, currency—all these are fitted into the system by a competitive inter-locking arrangement primarily governed by price changes.

"Parts of this great machine get out of order at times like the valves in your motor. Some parts of the machine become antiquated. At times the whole machine breaks down in tragic depression.

Self-Running System

"Our economic system runs itself, without interference or control. This system has a peculiar faculty of replacing its own worn parts."

Regarding investment, speculation and transfer of securities, all parts of the economic sysem, Mr. Gay pointed out that they "developed so rapidly and so greatly that here and there abuses crept in. But almost as fast as they developed forces came into operation to control and remove these abuses.

"It has always been so. When freedom of loans and investment became economically desirable in the Middle Ages, the old prohibitions on interest taking were removed. When society reached a stage where slavery became an ugly and cruel evil the economic system stopped it. A civil war was not necessary to abolish slavery in Europe and it should not have been necessary in this country.

Sweatshops Doomed

"Sweatshop work in this country is a morbid and diseased part in our economic system. Legislation has been powerless to destroy it. But the superior efficiency of machine production is automatically wiping it out by competition.

"A system that has taken 10,000 years of evolution to build, that automatically improves itself and that has given mankind a steadily increasing standard of living and decency is not a system that can be radically changed over night.

"We are inclined to think that Russia in our time is the only illustration of an economic system violently destroyed and remade according to a plan. And we point to the results there as confiscation, regimented life, starvation and universal fear among a great people under the yoke of a tyranny. But this sort of thing is an old story in history. Lycurgus did the same thing in Greece about 3000 years ago and many another dictator or reformer since his time. Not one of them but left his country worse than he found it. In every case the country went back to the prevailing economic system that men had worked out through the years.

Danger of Repercussions

"It is one of the demonstrated truths of history that drastic regulation and interferences have entirely unexpected repercussions. In our time, a processing tax, however fine its intentions, may kill a textile industry. A debasement or adulteration of the currency, however well intended, may result in destruction of the savings of the nation. A securities act, if not intelligently administered, may so frighten investment that it retards recovery.

"A program of recovery by statute, however noble its aims, may so restrict production and so discourage enterprise that recovery is halted. The lesson here is clear. Regulation and control by government is necessary and desirable in a number of areas of economic activity. But it should be undertaken by government only when it is demonstrably clear that the economic system will not automatically provide a proper control and prevent abuses. And regulation and reform should never be experimental or hasty or political or based on minority pressure.

"Expert authorities unite in the judgment that no set of men can possibly have the knowledge and understanding necessary to the regulation and control of the economic activities of a great nation. Within very narrow limits a small degree of economic planning may be feasible, as in a small and compact nation like Denmark. In the United States, with its enormous area and unparalleled diversity of interests, the forces of invention, discovery, new methods and new processes make a rigid regimentation and control obsolete before it starts.

"Any program that undertakes artificially to control prices, wages, production, markets, savings, investment, and interest in this nation of 130,000,000 people is doomed to failure from the beginning.

"In this great American economic system there is every ingredient necessary to the bulding of a society in whch poverty and insecurity can be reduced to negligible terms. But the building up of this system will be through hard work and individual initiative and personal ambition and patient saving and private enterprise."

Press Is Rallied to Back Its Traditional Freedom

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and chairman of the Committee on the Freedom of the Press, called upon three newspaper organizations yesterday to give their full support to Charles A. Tyler and John T. Custis of the Philadelphia Inquirer, now under state charges of criminal libel.

Colonel McCormick charged that Charles J. Margiotti, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who brought the suit, had proposed to "drag" the defendants across the State to be tried before a judge and a jury "under the domination of Margiotti's political machine."

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Accurate News Recommended To Federation Women in Place Of Ready-Made, Official Views

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Straight thinking and independent action now are needed to save the future from disaster, speakers told the annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, past president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, both stressed the need of educating today's young people along paths of sanity and sincerity for the future welfare of America and the world.

S. Miles Bouton, for many years representative of the Associated Press in Germany, discussed conditions under the Hitler regime and joined in urging that America base its thinking on accurate knowledge rather than on opinions handed out from ready-made sources.

Clifton Fadiman, editor of the New Yorker, entertained the '1000 club women present with a discussion on "Why Best Sellers Sell Best."

Mrs. Poole, returned from a tour of Europe, told the women that they should form their own opinions on important questions of the day. "It is time," she said, "to stop loose talking and loose thinking. . . . There is too much tendency today to tell us what we shall do and how we shall do it; also too great a tendency on the part of the average citizen to accept what he has been told and to stop thinking for himself, or perhaps never begin to think. An open mind, that calls no man a traitor because his opinions differ from our own, is needed in looking toward tomorrow."

Dr. Woolley mentioned the opportunity now existing to help shape the world's future, since "physical unity is a reality but human unity is far from realization."

Bridgeport Mayor Refuses To Drop Soap-Box Campaign

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Two years in office haven't changed the political habits of Jasper McLevy, Bridgeport's Socialist Mayor. He's still a "soapbox orator."

A shrewd, tireless campaigner, Mayor McLevy is making most of his appeals for re-election from makeshift platforms on street corners.

"But if there doesn't happen to be a platform, a soap box serves the purpose," he said. "I'm not fussy just as long as there's a crowd to listen to me."

Mayor McLevy began making soapbox speeches in 1902 when he started his career as the "perennial candidate." From then on, hardly a year went by that he didn't campaign for some office on the Socialist ticket, several times for the governorship and nine times for the Bridgeport mayoralty before he was elected in 1933. He was the first member of his party ever to become Mayor of a Connecticut city.

His deeply lined, weather-beaten face—stamp of his trade of roofer—wreathed in a smile, Mayor McLevy said:

"I've done it too long to give up the soapbox now. As a matter of fact, it's an element of strength. It's effective. You know, talking in a hall to a lot of people who are members of your own party is simply like talking to yourself."

The son of a Scotch dominie, Mayor McLevy will be opposed in the city election Nov. 5 by Clifford B. Wilson, one-time Republican Mayor and Lieutenant Governor, and Joseph F. Wieler, former Democratic town clerk.

The Mayor has been making two speeches a week from street corners. He expects to make more as election day approaches. Beginning next week, he will speak daily at factory gates during the lunch hour.

Rarely does he prepare his speeches. He talks to the voters in a deep, earnest voice. He pauses frequently to find the right word, but he is fast on repartee as many a heckler has learned to his chagrin.

Spectroscopic Slit Pegs a Pin Point That Is 240,000,000 Light Years Distant

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Sharpshooting that hits an unseen pin point 240,000,000 light years distant with a spectroscopic slit in the eye of a telescope was described at Yale University last night by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, Mt. Wilson Observatory astronomer.

He was describing the extraordinary photography, done with the world's largest telescope, that reveals distant objects, as big as the Milky Way, traveling at one seventh the speed of light, or 26,000 miles a second.

To detect these speeds it is necessary to photograph the objects—distant nebulae—with the spectroscope. The spectroscopic lines show the speed.

But the astronomer cannot see the nebula when he points his spectroscopic apparatus. The existence of these very distant objects is known only because they appear on photographic plates, which have the advantage of many hours' exposure.

But the spectroscope cannot photograph a general field like a photographic plate. Its "slit" has to be fixed exactly on the object it is taking.

The slit of the spectroscope is fixed on a visible star near the unseen nebula. Then it is moved by measured amounts determined from the direct photographs to register on the unseen position.

'Maggie' Retires From Rule of 'Dorms' At Worcester Academy After 50 Years

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Miss Margaret Brennan—or, Maggie, to 50 years of Worcester Academy boys—retired today.

Her dusting and bed-making are done. But the Academy, through Headmaster Harold H. Wade, announced that as long as she lives she will have a home in her own room at the Academy and the best of care.

Maggie ruled her "dorms" with dust cloth and an iron hand. She was only a maid; but she held the affection of "my boys" to a remarkable extent. A recent gathering of academy graduates at New York, for instance, found the entire 160 sending her a joint message.

Her memory was unusual, Mr. Wade believes. He remembers her greeting one chap—now a man—by name and nickname 22 years after he left.

"Please don't ask me my age," she said today. "All I know I was born a long time ago in Ireland, and came here 50 years ago when all this school was housed in one building, Davis Hall. But I am content now. No radio, no movies. Just walk around the hill, where I know every stone, and remember all summer and at Christmas recess "my boys who have gone."

New Prohibition Drive Is Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24—Maintaining that temperance ideals cannot triumph under existing political alignments, the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its sixty-first annual convention, here, is out with a call for a nation-wide mobilization of prohibition advocates in a third party that will sponsor a new drive to outlaw the liquor traffic.

Another resolution unanimously adopted called for a definition from President Roosevelt of the implements of war and consultation with the League of Nations "on the shortest way to peace" and appealed to "all peace-loving people in the world to invoke all possible measures to sustain the Briand-Kellogg Pact."

Also the union viewed "with alarm" the tendency in politics to discredit the Constitution of the United States or of the states whenever it seems to interfere with the political party's theory of advantages. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City was re-elected to her tenth term as president of the New York organization.

Start on North Carolina Port Terminal Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The chief engineer of the War Department has been instructed to proceed with work on the Morehead City port terminal, which is said to represent an expenditure of $2,500,000. Announcement that the project had final approval was received by Senator Josiah W. Bailey.

Construction of docks at Morehead City has long been advocated as providing an outlet for products of the southeastern and midwestern sections of the country, and as building up a major seaport on the North Carolina coast.

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British Declared United on League

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Most of the British people support their Government's League of Nations policy toward Italy, Francis W. Hirst, British economist, said today, speaking before the student body of Wesleyan University.

Mr. Hirst observed that no well-informed person in England has the slightest fear of the Italian Navy or that Mussolini has the least possible chance of success in his Ethiopian venture.

The English people do not feel that Mussolini is representative of the Italian people; and therefore, he explained, they believe that cordial Anglo-Italo relations can be established "after his dictatorship has failed."

Discussing American-English relations, he declared that both countries were the world's champions of liberty. He referred to England as the cradle of liberty, and he remarked that now the two nations together are the fortresses of liberty.

Six Million Post Cards Add to Mailman's Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Six million, one hundred and thirty stamped postal cards were received here, recently, for distribution to post offices in North Carolina and South Carolina.

This shipment, a solid box car load, was, according to Postmaster Paul R. Younts, by far the largest shipment of stamp paper ever received here.

"The increase of the sale of these cards, as in other commodities for the mailing public, is growing at a very satisfactory rate," Postmaster Younts said.

Railroads Are Warned Not to Cut Off Their Feeders

Federal co-ordinator points out that by so doing they may endanger their source of freight supply from inland points and thus cripple their income producing trunk lines.

A warning that railroads in their new-born zeal to abandon unprofitable lines throughout the United States may unwittingly deprive themselves of many needed feeder lines was sounded today by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

The co-ordinator indicated, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, that his warning was vital in the face of a delicate situation arising in the railroad picture, based on the almost wide-open attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward rail abandonments, heretofore bitterly opposed by the public.

Today, the opposition has diminished perceptibly for two reasons—highway transportation has been greatly improved to provide for isolated communities and a younger generation is growing up that has not been dependent upon the railroads.

Many Roads Want to Quit

Hence, the commission now has 50 applications for the abandonment of hundreds of miles of "unprofitable" lines in all parts of the country. The applications mark a general tendency by the rails to concentrate on main-line operations and to use so far as practicable the truck and bus for feeder or branch-line service.

As part of an expanding national program of railroad readjustment to modern traffic requirements, abandonments would save the rails millions of dollars annually.

On the other hand, Mr. Eastman expressed concern over abandonments on the assumption that railroads, unless they are careful, may cut themselves adrift from a source of freight supply being fed to the main lines from isolated communities.

Must Consider Communities

"It is highly important," Mr. Eastman declared, "that some means of taking care of the communities on the abandoned lines by such services as trucks or buses be provided before these rail lines are cut off. In some communities, of course, there are parallel lines running into a community, both of which cannot subsist. These lines should be combined, not abandoned."

Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission revealed that since 1920, the nation has rid itself of some 15,000 miles of unprofitable lines. Application was made but not accepted for the abandonment of 5000 more miles and during the past year the commission has permitted the abandonment of more than 1500 miles of lines.

Shift Opens New Field

The sudden favorable shift in the attitude of the commission toward abandonments today promised a wholesale substitution of cheaper highway transportation for branch line rail operation during the next five years or so. This is a somewhat different picture than that painted by the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire concerning the opposition heretofore confronting almost every step toward ridding the rails of lines operated at a loss. Rather than antagonize the public, the rails have not pressed their applications in the past.

Proposed abandonments in New England have brought all types of arguments. People seriously stated that they set their clocks by the incoming trains. Others could not go to work until they had heard the whistle of the 7 o'clock express echoing through the hills. Such sentiment is rampant in the rural districts.

Other opposition was based on the argument that the communities would be completely isolated during the winter season without rail service. When the Boston & Maine sought to get rid of 1000 miles of branch lines in 1924, the I. C. C. denied practically all the applications, according to Claude H. Swain, associate commissioner of the New Hampshire group.

Nationally, said Mr. Swain, the I. C. C. has permitted nearly all the abandonments sought within the last two or three years. Many have been obstinately opposed, loss of taxes, difficulty of attracting industries and other reasons being used.

"But the time has arrived," he said, "when buses can handle passengers and trucks can carry freight without placing a burden upon the community. Where carload traffic is concerned in abandonment proceedings, adequate arrangements can be made to reduce the injury to a minimum, while saving the railroad thousands of dollars."

By Charles P. Doherty from Nesmith

They Carry the Nation's Freight

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and slightly colder tonight, with the lowest temperature near or slightly under 40 degrees; fair Friday, with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northwest and west winds.

New Hampshire—Partly cloudy, colder in the south portion tonight; Friday fair.

All other New England States—Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Strong west and northwest winds, weather partly overcast tonight; fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	78	New Orleans	62	84
Bermuda	78	82	New York	44	70
Chicago	38	48	Norfolk	52	82
Denver	34	46	Philadelphia	46	70
Helena	40	48	St. Louis	40	52
Jacksonville	66	82	St. Paul	36	54
Kansas City	32	52	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	44	80
Miami	80	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 24.
B—Maximum, Oct. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:17 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet
Friday, 9:34 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet

Light All Vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Teachers' Union Formed at M.I.T. And Harvard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24—Organized labor today gained a new and powerful wing—the participation, by membership, of a large block of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology teachers. Some 40 pedagogues from both institutions met in Harvard Faculty Club last night and formed a teachers' union. They have applied for a charter under the American Federation of Labor and today received assurances that it would be forthcoming.

While ostensibly designed as a move to help teachers and gain for them the support of organized labor in handling wage and working condition problems, observers were quick to note today that the amalgamation gives labor a cultural and academic stamp which—if the teachers' union movement spreads—should loom large in future capital-labor parleys.

The fact that the movement started at Harvard and M. I. T., too, caused the action to be viewed seriously today because of the prominent positions both schools occupy in the nation's educational picture.

This fact was viewed as giving this development more significance than previous teacher's union movements—of which there have been several.

Action Is Significant

So far as teachers were concerned, the action was viewed as one of the most significant in recent educational history. During boom years the "poor professor" was more or less pitied because of the niggardly pay received in return for his important social service in educating youth. In less prosperous years this view was generally replaced by one simulating envy, as the professor's secure life and freedom from economic vagaries was considered.

In the opinion of the professors themselves neither of these views were particularly justified. Individual teachers felt that they were subject to the whims of superiors and that if they spoke with one voice they could command more consideration, higher pay and better working conditions. For years there has been some talk of organization, but last night's meeting with its election of officers was said to have been the first serious step in that direction yet taken in this country. Organizers of the Harvard and M. I. T. union could not say today whether the union plan had taken definite form elsewhere, but apparently expected that it would come into existence shortly.

Labor Party Link

Observers today pointed out that while connection with the recent agitation in Rhode Island for a labor party and last night's formation of a teacher's union might be remote on the surface, that, actually, underneath the surface many implications could be drawn.

They said that the linking of college teachers with organized labor would give the joint movement an authority for its statements which labor alone has somewhat lacked in the past, at least in popular thought. If the connection becomes firmly established the public will accept labor's statistics and figures on current problems as coming from more authoritative sources.

In mediation efforts, it was suggested, suave professors might easily obtain more for workers than have the sincere but less informed and educated spokesmen labor has sometimes been forced to rely upon in the past.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in **Boldface**)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan."**	Studio vocalist	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee.
5:15		Vocal duo	Carl Moore's Orch.	Sporting Matinee.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Three Scamps"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Radio Nature League.	News; sketch	Sport Comment	Patti Chapin; orch.
6:30	News; features	"Salute" program	Football program.	Talk; Dick Messner's Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Joe Rines's Orch.	Sisters of Skillet	
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Studio speaker	"Popeye" sketch	Sketches; music	Buddy Clark; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; orch.	Sid Garry and Group
7:45	Quartet; soloist	Vocal program	Boake Carter, news	Men Revue
8:00	"Nickelodeon"; comedy; songs	**Vallee Varieties:**	"Harv & Esther"; soloists; orchestra	Phil Scott's Orch. **Gabriel Heatter**
8:15		Josef Lhevinne;		
8:30	Smith College program: talk; music	sketch; Escudero;	**Everett Marshall;** orchestra	**Little Symphony**
8:45		Boyer; Grofe	**Daly's Orchestra**	Orch.; soloist
9:00	Death Valley Days: dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra; soloist
9:15			Walter O'Keefe	
9:30	**1935 Mobilization for Human Needs**	1935 Mobilization of Human Needs	1935 Mobilization for Human Needs	Crusaders talk
9:45				News Service
10:00	**Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra,** Antonio Modarelli, conductor	**Paul Whiteman's** Orch.; **Froman;** **Wakefield; Herman; Jepson**	Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orchestra	Brusiloff's Orch.; vocal soloists
10:15				
10:30			Dramatized news;	Russian Ensemble.
10:45			Spotlight Revue	**Harold Nicolson.**
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh Barrett's Orchestra	Forecasts; news; sports; music	News Service	Claude Hopkins & Hutton's Orchestra
11:15				
11:30	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra	Joe Reichman and his orchestra	Cy Delman and his Kentuckians	Dick Gardiner & his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; high lights of Kansas City live stock show; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WMEX, Hearing of Special Congressional Committee on Patents.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; vocational guidance; current events.
3:30 WBZ, Commonwealth Orchestra Chamber Music, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Willie Morris; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:15 WBZ, Bob Crosby and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Les Quailey and Harry Kipke; Red Nichol's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Here's to Romance," with Schumann-Heink and Jane Froman; James Melton; John Barclay; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk, Heywood Broun, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WBZ, New York Chamber Music Society: Carolyn Beebe, pianist; New York String Quartet; instrumentalists.
10:30 WEEI, Mills Brothers; Art Kassel's Orchestra; Hal Totten, sports announcer.

CCC Transports 380 Rhode Island Boys To Pacific Coast for Forestry Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24—Three hundred and eighty Rhode Island youths, 17 years old or older, entrained today for a transcontinental journey on a special train with Uncle Sam paying all the expenses.

The boys are all CCC troopers and they are bound for a six-months period of service in the woods on the Pacific coast in Oregon and Washington.

Of the 190 men in each of the departing companies, 164 are raw recruits who have had no experience in forestry. The Government must provide transportation back to Rhode Island for all of the boys when their terms of enlistment are ended.

The party will live for the next few days on a 17-car pullman and baggage train equipped with kitchens and a hospital car. An army captain has charge of the migration and 10 trained leaders and 16 assistant leaders also are making the journey.

CCC officials here doubted that any Washington and Oregon forest troopers would be uprooted from their native States and sent for duty to Rhode Island.

School Proposed for Sect Objecting to Flag Salute

SAUGUS, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Seven Saugus children barred from school because they refused to pledge allegiance to the American flag must continue their education today under private tutors or await the proposed establishment of a "Jehovah's School."

The children, all members of a religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, were expelled from school last night by the Saugus School Board. They believed that "God's commandment is against the saluting of flags."

Products Pay for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Lack of ready cash need keep no farm youth from going to South Dakota State College. Announcement has been made this fall that tuitons may be paid in farm products—grain or livestock, Dr. C. E. Pugisey, president, announced. If, when sold, the barter products bring more than the contract price, a refund is to be given to the student.

Maine Police Report Traffic Confused by Drunken Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 24—The menace of the drunken driver and the driver who persists in operating after having had "two or three drinks," is worrying the careful motorist in this section of Maine. Many times on these beautiful autumn week ends which have attracted thousands of motorists to view Maine's display of foliage can be heard the comment, "Yes, we too would have enjoyed a trip, but, you know, it would have been late when we returned, and with all these accidents and drunken driving so prevalent, we just decided home was the safest place."

This conclusion apparently is not without cause. Lewiston arrests for drunken driving to date this year number 73, and already are two more than in the 12 months of 1934. In Auburn there has been a corresponding increase. There were eight persons arraigned in the two local municipal courts on Monday of this week, and all had been arrested for alleged drunken driving in the current week end.

The last Legislature failed to pass a law making jail sentences mandatory for drunken drivers, and consequently few of them go to jail on first offenses. Usually fines are imposed in the lower courts. Cases appealed to the Superior Court result very seldom in jail sentences. The criminal docket for the September term of Superior Court in Androscoggin County shows that of 18 drunken driving cases only five brought jail sentences, and two a payment of fine and costs. In nearly half of the cases, continuances were granted or no disposition of the case entered at all on the court docket.

Adjutant General James W. Hanson of the state highway police, with a long list of automobile accidents before him, has issued warnings to motorists that they drive with caution. There have been more accidents this fall than in the height of the summer tourist season.

Required inspections of lights, brakes and steering apparatus are being made this month. It is hoped that the inspections will do something toward eliminating the dangers of motoring; but as officials point out, no amount of inspecting will make the most adequate brakes or strongest steering wheel safe in the hands of a driver who is drunk or who has taken even a few drinks.

* * *

Flying Over Maine

William E. Turgeon, vice-president of the Maine Aero Club, and a state inspector of airplanes, lists at least 20 reasonably good landing fields in Maine today. Availability of ERA money for the construction of airports and the favor with which federal officials have looked upon airport projects for relief, have added the necessary financial impetus to the cause of aviation in Maine the past 18 months. Thousands of dollars have been spent to construct and improve landing fields, thus providing not only work relief but improvements of lasting benefit to the State.

As a result of an ERA project, upon which $55,000 has been spent already, Lewiston and Auburn are expected next year to have Boston and Maine planes added to those at present stopping on the Portland to Bangor route. The service is promised when the runways are well graveled.

Knee-deep in snow, with winter temperatures below zero, then nearly knee-deep in spring mud, ERA crews of 50 to 125 men worked unceasingly into the summer months on the Lewiston-Auburn airport. To build it, stumps and second growth scrub trees had to be uprooted and cleared away. A gasoline shovel has been available part of the time, but most of the work has been done with hand tools. Work was stopped for a while when ERA funds gave out in September. One 1000-foot runway is completed and a second is nearly so.

ERA has been responsible in part, at least, for the development of a three-runway field at Augusta; the two-way field at Portland, where night flying beacons are available on demand; and for the Brunswick municipal port. Landing facilities are listed by Mr. Turgeon at Caribou, Rangeley, Rockland, Sanford, Pittsfield, Andover, Norridgewock, Bethel, Jackman and Greenville. Many of them are natural fields, though adequate, he said.

* * *

Potatoes and the Constitution

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Auburn seriously doubts the constitutionality of the AAA's potato control bill, in which Maine large-scale potato growers are vitally interested. But, the Senator points out, if the potato control bill is unconstitutional, so also are other such New Deal measures.

Speaking in Auburn last week, Senator White said the bill, originating in the pleas of potato growers that they be not slighted by the AAA, appears no more deficient in constitutional features than other legislation for crop control.

It was the effects of a situation brought on by the Government's policy of unlimited loans on crop production that virtually bankrupt Aroostook communities, Senator White believes. The Government's policy, he contends, led to overproduction, with the result that Aroostook farmers raised 57,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1934 at a cost of at least $1 a barrel, but had to sell them for 30 to 40 cents and plow under those they could not sell. Senator White estimated Government loans in Aroostook at $14,600,000.

Under the new act, commercial production will be limited, and prices consequently better, it is believed.

* * *

Wild Life Conservation

A state program of wild life preservation is expected to be inaugurated soon. It is planned to install one of 10 regional stations in the United States at the University of Maine, where it will be operated by the university, the State Department of Inland Fisheries and Game and the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Returning musical with Milton Berle, Lita Grey Chaplin, Buster West and Ann Seymour. 8:30.

"THERE'S WISDOM IN WOMEN" (Colonial). New comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Ruth Weston, Walter Pigeon, Glen Anders, Betty Lawford, Frances Maddux. 8:15.

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Super Speed," 2:25, 4:45, 7:05, 9:25. "Two for Tonight," 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10, 10:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway: 7:39, 6:16, 8:42. Paramount: 10:54 a. m., 2:22, 6:12, 9:51. "Harmony Lane," Fenway 1:10, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 1:04, 4:43, 8:22.

METROPOLITAN — Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "Hands Across the Table," adapted from Vina Delmar's novel "Bracelets." El Brendel in person, assisted in big stage revue by radio and musical comedy headliners. 11:11 a. m., 1:58, 4:45, 7:45, 10:30. Tomorrow: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." Sevitzky's orchestra.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

EXETER — "The Gay Deception," with Frances Lederer and Frances Dee. "Lady Tubbs," with D. Montgomery and Alice Brady. 2:10, 5:00, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Sports reel, "Bugles From Blue Grass." Comedy, "Teacher's Beau," with Our Gang Comedy. "Only the Brave." Travel picture, "Switzerland." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

BOSTON—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in "The Rainmakers." Rhythm Revue with Benny Rubin. 10:55 a. m., 1:44, 4:33, 7:22, 10:11.

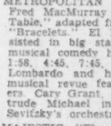
MODERN — "Special Agent." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild." 8:45, 11:40 a. m., 2:53, 5:50, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper in "O'Shaughnessy's Boy." Both theaters: 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "It's in the Air," with Una Merkel and Ted Healy. Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." "Pursuit," with Brian Aherne, Chester Morris and Sally Eilers.

UNIVERSITY—"Annapolis Farewell." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Without Regret." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"The Last Days of Pompeii." 10 a. m., 12:09, 2:18, 4:27, 6:36, 8:44. Preview of "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson and Henry Fonda. 10:18 p. m.

TREMONT—"Last Wilderness," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. "Henry the VIII." 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Age of Innocence," with Irene Dunn and John Boles. Buddy Rogers in "Old Men Rhythm."



FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Call of the Wild." 1:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Gay Deception." 2, 5, 8.

Other Events

YIDDISH CIVIC THEATER—With ERA orchestra, Sarah Greenwood School Center, Harvard and Glenway Sts., Dorchester, 7:30.

POPULAR ERA LECTURE—With orchestra, Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington St. 8.

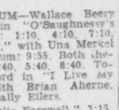
FASHION SHOW AND DINNER—La May Academy, Hotel Touraine. 8.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES — Dinner in connection with annual meeting of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, ballroom, Copley Plaza, 6:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Supper with illustrated lecture, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, supper 6, lecture, 7:30.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by the Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 16 Joy St., 8:30.

H. M. S. PINAFORE — Brighton - Allston Community Chorus and Orchestra, 726 Cambridge St., Brighton, 8:15.



LOWELL INSTITUTE — Lecture in series on Irish Poetry and Folk Lore by Robin Flower of the British Museum and University of London; tonight's talk on "The Houses and Their Furniture" Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston St. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Lotte Lehmann. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Egyptian Art, guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Meeting, Massachusetts Society, Daughters of American Colonists, 1 to 4.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Samuel Valenti on "The Early Ages of America," North End Unit, 41 North Margin St. 2.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Riverdale School, Dedham, 2.

WORLD AFFAIRS — Lecture in series by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 10:45.

SIMMONS COLLEGE — Talk by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong explorer, author, and lecturer on "Ethiopia: War, Diplomacy of Peace," 2:30.

Pickets Surround Lowell Biscuit Plant

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24 (AP)—Pickets estimated by police to number about 100 surrounded the plant of the Star Biscuits of America, Inc., yesterday, as a labor representative arrived to organize strikers who walked out Tuesday. There was no disorder.

Francis P. Fenton, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said he planned to confer with Ralph L. Smith, general manager of the plant, relative to working conditions and low pay.

Mr. Smith said there was no strike and that production was not hampered. He said many of those who had walked out returned to work Tuesday night and that others were hired yesterday.

Hotel SOMERSET
400 COMMONWEALTH AVE
A distinguished residential hotel offering spacious well-appointed suites to please the most discriminating.
Two-way exposure, facing Commonwealth Avenue and the beautiful Fenway. Suites have been renovated and newly furnished, and have ample closet space. Full hotel service.
Excellent Restaurant
Moderate Rentals
SUITES OF 1 TO 5 ROOMS
Transient or Permanent Rates
Boston, Mass.

American Girls Lose and Learn On Lacrosse Trip

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Would you say that a lacrosse team had a good tour if it were defeated in all but one of its engagements, sometimes by such remarkable scores as 21—1, 10—1, 12—1 and 11—1? Well, the American girls who were recently in Britain say so most emphatically. And the word, "good," they feel, conveys quite an inadequate notion of their opinions. They thoroughly enjoyed being beaten. For, as they put it themselves, one learns more and quicker that way.

The United States girls came over to return the visit of a British side that toured America last season. But they did not come with the expectation of avenging the heavy defeats dealt out by their guests of 1934. No Adowa stuff for them. They crossed the water with the frankly avowed intention of learning a little more than they knew already. And Eleanor Eaton of Boston, who plays center and is president of the American Women's Lacrosse Association, says that they thoroughly succeeded in their mission. One of the things they learned, by the way, is that the standard of American women's lacrosse is now nearer to the British than it has ever been before in its brief history as a serious feature of sporting life in the United States.

New to the Game

Considering that their national governing body for women's lacrosse was established only three years ago, American girls are congratulated upon making fine progress. And those who have just returned from England are resolved, I know, to see that the upward trend is accelerated. As most of them are games mistresses, they seem well placed to spread the fruits of their experience widely and to good advantage. American devotees of lacrosse are handicapped by the fact that they can play only in the spring of the year and that then field hockey is a strong counter-attraction. In Britain, women players greatly outnumber the men in lacrosse (no doubt owing to the popularity of the game in girls' schools and its very small following in boys' schools) and the full season lasts from September to April.

Compared with their American cousins, English women have had a long experience of the game. The date when girls first took to lacrosse in Britain is not known exactly, but St. Leonard's School, at St. Andrews, is credited with being a pioneer in 1890. Since then the sport has become very popular in schools and colleges—in many it occupies one winter term while field hockey holds the other—and the first "open" club was founded in 1926. Five seasons later the women's governing body was formed and in 1913 international matches commenced and the Oxford-Cambridge game was instituted by undergraduettes. After the war years, the game "took on" as never before, and in 1925 it was organized on a territorial basis. As enthusiasm spread, so the standard of play naturally went up and up.

And that brings us back to 1935-36 and the popular ladies from the U. S. A., who opened their program with a match at Brighton on the Roedean School Ground, Sept. 8, against the English side that toured in America in 1934. The score was 21 goals to one, so we won't go too deeply into that. At any rate, from the American point of view, it was better than 27-0, which was the result when England's touring side opposed All-America in the national women's lacrosse tournament at Greenwich, Conn., last year.

Ann Pugh and the irrepressible lassies under her command next tackled the Southern Ladies, the oldest of all women lacrosse clubs. A close game eventuated, and the tourists were victorious by the odd goal in five. Any tendency of the invaders to feel unduly elated by this result (and I am sure there was no such thing) would have been checked by what happened in the next encounter at Berkhamsted. What happened was 21 goals—and the United States had only one of them. But for the brilliance of the Americans' hard-worked goalkeeper, Kate Wetherill, Boxmoor Ladies might have scored 40 goals instead of 20. Miss Wetherill, I hear, hopes to enter the American Diplomatic Service. In her coolness and resource, as shown on the field of play, she has at least two of the necessary qualifications.

After participating with north London clubs in a tournament of what may be called "potted" lacrosse at St. Albans, the Americans crossed over to Ireland, and in an international match at Dublin they were beaten by 12 goals to 2. On returning to England, they played and lost three matches in the North. They scored three goals to eight against Liverpool, one to 11 against Hersey and Hoylake, and two to five against Chester and Brooklands. Subsequently, they succumbed to Yorkshire at Sheffield by 4-1 and to Surrey at Aldershot by 4-1. Their last appearance in action was at Reigate in a tournament for Southern clubs, won by Farnborough. Here, as at St. Albans, the program consisted of a number of games, each lasting only a few minutes.

Personnel

Leaving out of consideration the tournament games at Reigate and St. Albans, the tourists registered 18 goals against 92, their scorers being Miss G. Schuyler, of Westchester, 5; Miss Pugh, Baltimore, 4; Miss E. Toulmin, Philadelphia, 4; Miss E. Bonthron, Baltimore, 2; Miss M. Butler, New York, 1; Miss J. Turnbull, Baltimore, 1; and Miss G. Hooper, Boston, 1. The other members of the squad, who also gave a splendid account of themselves in the face of much more formidable opposition than they are accustomed to meet at home, are Miss Wetherill, of Philadelphia; Miss B. Freeman, Baltimore; Miss H. Wheeler, Westchester; Miss S. Cross, Philadelphia; Miss D. Benson, Boston; Miss E. Eaton, Baltimore, Miss L. Scott, Baltimore, and Miss L. Burnham, Boston.

Everywhere they went, these ladies created a big impression by their cheerfulness in defeat, their unfailing sportsmanship, and their keenness to pick up points of lacrosse strategy and execution. "Keen as mustard" is one description applied to them. And that, I believe, is one of the best compliments ever paid to that particular condiment.

Plenty of Action

Keystone
An American Woman Lacrosse Player Jumps for the Ball

College Football Result

Kearney T. 26, Chadron T. 0.

Johnny Revolta Rules as King Of The Professionals

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 24 (AP)—Johnny Revolta, who played his first golf with clubs made of broomsticks, ruled as king of the Professional Golfers' Association today.

His scepter a magic-touched putter that needed three strokes on but one green of the 172 he covered, the curly haired Milwaukee youth drove the veteran Tommy Armour from the finals yesterday 5 and 4 with a relentless bombardment of par.

Armour, flying the colors of the old guard of golf, was not surprised that he fell before the remarkable short game of his 24-year-old antagonist. Long before the final match ended, the veteran Tommy said, with a hopeless gesture, "What can any man do against a short game like that boy has?"

Because Armour's hair, once coal black, is becoming silver streaked, and because he has won the big prizes of golf from A to Z in 15 years of campaigning, his contest with the spry Revolta was billed as a struggle of age versus youth.

And Tommy got around to that point in the nineteenth hole amenities. "It just goes to show that you can depend on youth to take care of you," he smiled, "one way or another."

"Defeating Walter Hagen in the first round gave me the confidence that carried me through," Revolta said. "This is an anniversary present for my wife, and incidentally I'm rather pleased with it."

"The Silver Scot" was ahead with his tee shots consistently in the final match, but when Revolta got within 100 yards of the green he was invincible, and on the carpet itself, deadly.

Revolta had a brilliant 33, two under par, on the morning out nine, while Armour carded a 37. This put Revolta 3 up, and he increased the lead as the day wore on.

He ended the first 18 with even par, 4 up, and widened the margin to 6 up by the end of the 27th, parring the third nine while Armour required another 37. Although Revolta's chipping and putting were outstanding, the match brought no single sensational shot. Nothing like a 40-foot putt nor a hole-out from off the green.

Closer Relations Between Big Three And U. S. Academies

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24 (AP)—A new and closer football connection between the "big three" and the military and naval academies was revealed yesterday with the announcement that Army and Princeton will meet in 1938 and 1940 to renew an ancient gridiron rivalry.

The scheduling of these two games, both to be played at Princeton the third week in November, is believed to be a step toward the completion of an arrangement by which Army and Navy will play Yale and Princeton and Yale in alternate years. Navy appeared on the Yale schedule this season for the first time in many years and the Elis probably will continue to play the midshipmen in the "off" years of the Army series.

Early Rivalry

One of the early rivalries of eastern football, Army and Princeton continued to meet more or less regularly from 1893 to 1908, when they wound up with a scoreless tie. In that time the Tigers won six games and tied three while Army failed to collect a victory.

The new alignment is understood to have arisen from Yale's desire to give Navy a permanent place on its schedule. The Midshipmen have been closely tied to Princeton and Army to Yale in the past and when the Elis hooked up with Navy, Army turned naturally to Princeton. The present Army-Harvard game will not be affected, continuing as an annual fixture although all future games probably will be played at Cambridge, where larger crowds can be accommodated.

Bone-Crushing Plays

The 1938 game will be the first between Army and Princeton in "modern" football, as the previous series ended when three downs to gain five yards was still the rule and there was little variation in the bone-crushing line plays.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Two Most Valuable

THE members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America who were selected to name the most valuable players in the National and American Leagues during the season of 1935 have performed their duties. The player selected in the National League was none other than Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, Chicago's veteran catcher, while the American League player similarly honored was Henry (Hank) Greenberg, first baseman for the Detroit Americans. There is no question but both of these players are entitled to such honors.

Each on a Championship Team

It is not at all surprising that each of them should have been a member of the championship team of his respective league. This is generally the case, as it is quite often that his true worth to the club has been a big factor in helping it to win its league pennant. There is no question but what the heavy hitting of Greenberg was a big factor in putting the Detroit Tigers in the World Series this fall, and the capable catching, fine coaching of pitchers and timely hitting of Hartnett was a big factor in giving the Chicago Cubs their brilliant winning streak of 21 successive victories which culminated in their winning the National League pennant. Wthout the valuable individual work of these two players, it is quite easy to figure that their clubs might not have won their pennants, and we say this while having the utmost consideration for the valuable work done by their team mates.

Some of the Other Star Players

While giving top honors to Greenberg and Hartnett, it might not be at all out of place to say a few words for some of the other star players who were given consideration by the two committees, but did not receive as many votes as did the winners. There were no fewer than 27 players in the National League who received consideration. Dizzy Dean, famous St. Louis pitcher, who received the award in 1934, was second, with Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh's great shortstop, third. I believe it would have been quite possible that, had St. Louis won the pennant, Dean, or possibly Joe Medwick, might have been named the most valuable, and had Pittsburgh won the pennant, Vaughan might have had the honor. That their clubs did not win the pennant, but Hartnett's did, is no doubt grounds enough for the last-named getting the place.

Ferrell Is Runnerup

When it comes to the American League, we are not at all surprised to find that Wes Ferrell of the Red Sox was runnerup to Greenberg. That these two players were considered as far above the other American League players is clearly shown by the fact that Greenberg received 80 points and Ferrell 62, while the third man received only 39. There is no question but what Ferrell's pitching record of 25 victories entitles him to high rank, especially when it is remembered that the Red Sox finished in fourth place. Then, too, he won some other games for his team by his batting. Mickey Cochrane, winner of the honor last year, received only 24 votes this year and finished seventh. Greenberg's rise to the top has been a rapid one, as this is only his third year in major-league baseball, and last year he finished sixth in the list with 29 points.

Hockey Briefs Record Active Doings on Ice

Hockey briefs picked up from reports here and there record active doings in the front offices and training camps—Dave Trottier, Montreal left wing, has signed, leaving only Herb Cain and Stew Evans among the veterans unsigned . . . Newsy Lalonde, Reg Noble and Babe Dye will be given trials as referees by President Calder . . . Frank Nighbor and Al Vasey have taken over Frank Baird's activities with the Buffalo club in the International and have purchased Bill Touhey from Syracuse . . . Sprague Cleghorn is back in hockey as manager of Pittsburgh in the International . . . Carl Voss and Tommy Anderson will add style and aggressiveness to Americans . . . Clem Loughlin needs right wingers to replace Billy Kendall and Lolo Couture; Norman Locking and Eddie Ouellette; minor leaguers, are being tried out . . . The International League has divided its league into divisions like the N. H. L. and will use the same playoff system . . . It is almost certain that a final playoff between the International and Can-Am will take place at the end of the coming season . . . Cleveland owners are chuckling over buying Couture from the Hawks for $600 and selling him for $2500 . . . The Philadelphia Arrows of last year will be known as the Ramblers this season and hardly a man of last year's team will remain . . . Yank Boyd, former right wing for the Bruin Cubs and Philadelphia, has been sold by Detroit to Windsor . . . Paul Runge is being tried out by Sylvio Mantha for Canadiens . . . Aurel Joliat is the only Canadien holdout . . . Pittsburgh and Rochester, new teams in the International, managed by Cleghorn and Mickey Roach, respectively, will be known as the Shamrocks and Cardinals . . . Teddy Oke, who once owned a team and who donated the cup now emblematic of the championship, hopes to become a referee in the same league.

'Revert to Type' Hockey

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Oct. 24 (AP)—Hints of a revival of the "survival of the fittest" style of hockey were seen today in the organization of the Border Hockey Association. Teams from International Falls and Fort Francis, Ont., will form the league, which will seek to enter an all-star sextet in the Central Hockey Association. Supporters of the sport come from towns which claim a relationship to the game in the days when it threatened life and limb to a much greater extent than it does today.

Ambitious Goaltender

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 24 (AP)—Just on the chance of catching a goaler's job with Syracuse Stars as they train for the International Hockey League series here with Toronto Maple Leafs, Al Hayden drove 700 miles from Somerville, Mass. Hayden was working out with the Stars and their National Hockey League cousins here yesterday after only a few hours sleep. He got in during the night after leaving Boston Monday and driving on from Syracuse after finding out the Stars were not there. He has had some goaling experience with the Boston Cubs of the Canadian-American League.

College Soccer Results

Army 3, Gettysburg 2.
Brooklyn 2, St. John's 0.
Navy 1, Lafayette 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Club to Play Canadiens in Exhibition Hockey

FINAL details of a seven-game exhibition series between Les Canadiens of Montreal and the Boston Bruins were completed today by General Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston club. The series will start next Monday night in St. John, N. B., and will wind up in Quebec, Nov. 12.

Ross announced the places and dates for the games as follows: Oct. 28, St. John, N. B.; Oct. 30, Moncton, N. B.; Nov. 1 and 4, Halifax, N. S.; Nov. 6, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nov. 10 and 12, Quebec. The two games in Halifax will be a total goal series for a cup donated by the Mayor of Halifax.

The two clubs played a series last year that was bitterly fought for all its exhibition nature, Bruins dominating the play. Rough tactics marred the series, but this year the teams will have a National Hockey League referee, probably Bill Stewart of Boston, in charge. Loose refereeing was the cause of the trouble last season, and neither management wants to risk players being bruised in pre-season ice battles.

Bruins Get a Respite—After two sessions daily for the last three days, the squad had a respite today with only a morning session scheduled. This is Canada's Thanksgiving Day and the players have been invited to a shooting range this afternoon. The entire Boston party has been given a fine reception in St. John by the city officials and Art Ross and Frank Patrick are most pleased with the decision to train in that city.

More News From the Hockey Front—Patrick held to the same squad today which had its double scrimmage yesterday. The Bruins had Dit Clapper at right wing, Cooney Weiland center and Jack Beattie at left wing in the first line. Jerry Shannon at left wing, Charley Sands at right wing and Max Kaminsky center was the second line, and the third line had Jack Riley at center, Peggy O'Neil at right wing and Bill Cowley at left wing.

Cowley made a fine impression in yesterday's practice session, and his work drew warm commendation from Patrick. The youngster who broke in with St. Louis a year ago has so far justified the Bruins' quest of him when the St. Louis team was broken up 10 days ago and the players sold to the different clubs. Teddy Graham playing on the defense with Jack Portland also stood out, and he may be teamed with Eddie Shore when the Bruins super-star arrives here for tomorrow's practice.

Babe Siebert played with Roger Jenkins again today, an indication from the standpoint of the railbirds that the Siebert-Shore combination probably will be broken up to give the Bruins two balanced defense pairs and so take the pressure off Shore and Siebert, who last year repeatedly played 50 minutes of games.

Vermont to Visit Hub—Eleven young men from the University of Vermont, who are beginning to shape a modest place for themselves on New England gridirons this year, will pack their kits for Boston University this coming Saturday. The Vermont team, with four games behind it, has won two and lost two, and it is still enjoying weekly improvement.

While the varsity footballers are showing what they can do against rugged opposition at Nickerson Field, Riverside, the cross-country team, already victorious over Union and Dartmouth, will be at Amherst.

Bay State Chess Title to Morton—Harold Morton, the New England chess champion, has won the Bay State title in a triple playoff at the Boston City Club. It was Morton's third Bay State championship, and with it goes the permanent possession of a silver cup donated by Godfrey L. Cabot, honorary president of the State Chess Association.

The other players who got into the playoff were Sidney S. Coogan, intercollegiate champion, and W. W. Adams, former Massachusetts champion

Harvard Regatta—A Harvard regatta was held on the Charles River yesterday. J. J. Anderson won the single sculls by two lengths from G. C. Scott Jr., three times winner of the Carroll Cup, and unbeaten in the past few years on the Charles. Anderson's time was 5m. 4-5s., against the wind.

Thomas J. Darcey Jr. won the 155-pound class race. He finished three lengths ahead of R. C. Lea in 5m. 9 4-5s.

Samuel H. Rindge, law school student, won the race for the first class, defeating Walter R. Roemer by two lengths in 4m. 59 3-5s.

Wilson Freshman Football Leader—Harvard freshmen elected Clifford W. Wilson of Leominster captain of the first-year football team yesterday on Soldiers Field. Wilson prepared at Leominster High School and Phillips Andover Academy. He is 18 years of age, weighs 180, stands 6 feet, and plays center.

Cross-Country Races—The Harvard varsity and freshman cross-country teams will meet Dartmouth and New Hampshire teams at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. The varsity race will be run over a new 5.2-mile course along the Charles River starting near the Larz Anderson Bridge on the Cambridge side of the river and finishing near the Newell Boathouse. The freshman course will be the regular 2½-mile flat course starting near the horse track on the Boston side of the Charles and finishing near the Newell Boathouse.

Massachusetts Technology harriers will meet those representing Rhode Island State College over the four-mile course at Franklin Park Saturday. The race will start at 11 a. m. Tech lost to Massachusetts State last week by three points, which was a great improvement over its previous race, that with Tufts. The Engineers expect to upset R. I. State this week end.

Harvard Soccer—The Harvard varsity soccer team will meet Dartmouth on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The Crimson team has defeated Tufts, 6 to 3; Williams, 1 to 0, and tied with West Point, 2 to 2. Dartmouth defeated Amherst, 3 to 1; Brown, 2 to 1, and tied with Springfield, 2-all.

Crimson Jayvees vs. Holy Cross—Tomorrow at 3 o'clock, the Harvard junior varsity football team will meet the Holy Cross freshman.

U. S. Olympic Team Certain For '36 Games

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The United States positively will be represented in the 1936 Olympic Games, Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the American Olympic Association and chairman of the American Olympic Committee, said today in a bristling statement in reply to opponents of this country's participation in the games.

"The Olympic Games belong to the athletes and not to the politicians," his statement said. "Knowing the temper of the true sport leaders and of the amateur athletes of this country who are unanimous on this subject, I say positively that there will be teams representing the United States in the 1936 games. The sportsmen of this country will not tolerate the use of clean American sport as a vehicle to transplant Old World hatreds to the United States.

"In accepting the invitation to compete in the 1936 Olympic Games, the American Olympic Committee, like the Olympic committees of 48 other nations which have accepted, does not endorse the policies of any government. The committee considered nothing but sport and its requirements.

"Germany's political policy within or without its borders has no bearing on the subject. The committee only followed the universal and unbroken Olympic precedent of 40 years and ignored irrelevant political, racial and religious affairs. Attempts to twist and distort the unanimous decision of the committee into an endorsement of the Nazi policies are nothing but barefaced effrontery.

"The American Olympic Committee, composed of representatives of more than 70 leading amateur sport organizations, after fully investigating all charges and after due deliberation, accepted unanimously the invitation to participate in these games.

"These men, most of whom for many years, without remuneration, have devoted time, thought, energy and money to this cause, know the best interests of amateur sport and have in mind the prestige of the United States. They will never allow our athletes to be made 'martyrs to a cause not their own,' or amateur sport to be sacrificed to a political issue. The American Olympic committee is the only organization which has authority to deal with the representation of the United States in the Olympic games.

"As a result of hundreds of requests, the American committee is publishing a 16-page pamphlet covering the entire Olympic situation," Brundage's statement continued.

New Zealand Rugby Victor

LLANELLY, Wales, Oct. 23 (Canadian Press)—The touring New Zealand Rugby team yesterday defeated the powerful Llanelly fifteen, 16—6, chalking up the eleventh victory of its tour. The tourists have played 12 games, their only defeat being inflicted by Swansea a month ago.

Lions Schedule Army And Stanford in 1936

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College Cross-Country

Army 15, Alfred 40.

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College Cross-Country
Army 15, Alfred 40.

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The Four Winds

ALL year long they blow over the shallow valley of Jaalam Town, now drifting slow, now brisk and important and bound on urgent business elsewhere. And it is now, in October, with the red and gold shingles of our leafy summer house lying thick and rustling along our streets and over our green lawns, that we of Jaalam are most aware of them. For we shift with them, this time of year, to change as the gilded weathercocks of our white steeples swing and veer. Now, as the long slanting block of sunlight reaches with almost each day still another worn plank on the barn floor, there is a queer impermanence about Jaalam. It is rather a movable town, these days; we shift overnight from Canada to Virginia, from the Cape to Kansas.

This morning it is Canada, for there was a white frost on roofs and the climbing green below the apple trees, and the north wind came down shrill and chill from beyond high Apunack. It smelled of pine woods, and of lakes crinkling a paler blue and getting ready for their long sleep under the white coverlet, and of the barren lands beyond where the trees dwindle and shrink to quaking muskeg. Something brisk and not unwelcome there is about this north wind; we walk with a new briskness, and the Jaalam twang takes on a sharper note, a new edge.

"Somebuddy," Arch Hunter says, "must've left the barn door open, up north." His cheeks are apple red, and he clinks milk bottles with a premonitory note of sleighbells. Over the Common, and through the Square, the red and brown leaves scurry. Now we, too, hurry across open spaces, and are apt to linger in the sun before our long lines of barns and sheds. Not by whim were these built facing the south, fending off the north wind, trapping the low sun. Hens stretch drowsily here, and burrow deep in the warm, black mold; we linger and talk, one foot on the chopping block amid the sweet smell of sawdust, and watch the gray smoke from the kitchen ell stream south. We talk of apples; the north wind veers and we catch the smell of them from the barn, hear Dan sorting them in the sunlight. Beyond, to the lee of the woods, a tractor drums and the brown earth is checked with black, and corn shocks stand arow like Indian tepees. Not bad, either, when the north wind blows. We like it.

* * *

But yesterday the wind was east and the clouds were low overhead; our low hills reared their crests to aloof and mysterious heights beneath the gray scud and our valleys took on a deeper depth. Mother dripped in the slow and chilly rain; the wind smelled of salt and cold below the monotone of the rain's steady drone; one could hear the white horses charging from the graveyard to paw the yellow sands, and the slow drawling drag of the retreating surf rattle under their hooves. We are inland, but when a northeaster comes ashore, scattering silver with a sailor's prodigality, there is more than a faint nautical touch about Jaalam. We walk with a roll, in yellow slickers and rubber boots; Arch Hunter flicks drops from his drooping mustache and says: "Smutty weather!" and his truck leaves a bow wave through the pools as he steams ahead. But we like it. For these three-day rains from the sea are the making of Jaalam. Rain comes from the other quarters, to be sure, but let us go a month without one of these persistent easterlies and things begin to get brittle about the edges. The rest are showers, but these really count.

"Good rain," says Arch, "fills up the scuttle butts." So we go to sea, and become an island shut off by salt mist from the rest of the world. Trucks plowing through town are but chance craft, going by soundings through our channels; the trains on the branch dock ceremoniously amid a welcoming committee of waiting umbrellas and pull out for Chesham with a deep and throaty maritime whistle; and on such days, to make us as nautical as Nantucket, there needs only a bell buoy to bob in the tide rips of Boggestow Brook below the sawmill dam. That we have not yet; but in the Square, building out long luminous lines of alternate red and green on the dark and shining streets, the traffic light is like a ship at anchor, swinging slowly as she rides out the wind from the east.

And tomorrow, perhaps, the wind will come from the south. We rather like that. Like the sheep that once browsed our hilly pastures, the clouds come up from the south, drifting in scattered herds before the slow, warm wind. There are showers, and a drowsy reminiscence of summer in the pale sky, and the wind smells of marshland ripening to gold. Southward lies Jaalam Marsh, but to us the scent that drifts on the sun-warmed south wind comes from beyond that—from warm tidal inlets on the Jersey coast, and from low Virginia threaded with the bright meandering silver of creeks, and from rice swamps of the Carolinas, and from Cuba and the green islands beyond. Up from Jaalam Marsh and the south it comes, and up from Jaalam Marsh with a last truckload of hay comes Arch Hunter with his hat at a cavalier slant. He drawls: "Mawnin', suhs," to the group at the post office, and tends to dawdle over his mail. Small wonder; there is a southern quality about Jaalam, about all New England, on these days when our white houses gleam behind yellow maples, and midday shadows are long. And on such days we are slow and unhurried, with leisure for the small and important amenities; our northern pawkiness is softened for the time to something more gracious and pliant. It is good for us, this south wind.

* * *

BUT IT IS the west wind that comes most often to Jaalam. Most steady of the four it is, and our trees bear witness of its passage, like those found by Drake on the Fortunate Isles,

> "... dark acacia trees
> Whose heads, all bent one way by the trade-wind,
> Mysteriously declared a twofold path,
> Homeward or onward."

So steady, so constant it is that our hilltop pines are shaped by it, with branches streaming eastward even in calm; and in the valley of the town the tall elms and maples, while their lower branches grow evenly, point all their tips seaward. And perhaps it has shaped the town as well. For there is a richness, a steadiness about this west wind; it comes from inland, flowing inexhaustibly. It comes from the Ohio country, and from Illinois, and from Kansas and Nebraska. These names are familiar and commonplace, now; we know folks who live there, and their Jaalams are very like our own. But once these words coming down the west wind were magic and held a deeper meaning; our house grew crowded, a century ago, and to the young men, working in the fields and woods, the west wind came as a promise and a lure. It bore the breath of rich land and black, of unbroken, rolling sodland winking with ponds and bright streams, of woodland ripe for the ax. So if Arch Hunter, on these days when the steady west wind drones over the Ridge and ruffles the quiet pool of this old town, has somewhat of a western burr in his voice and a larger freedom in his gestures, he comes by it honestly. Deep in the willows by Pond Brook, its gray roof swaybacked and its windows starred to blackness by a forgotten generation of Jaalam small boys, still stands the old carriage shop where, nearly a century ago, were built wagons for the westward trek. And the west wind still ruffles the silvered leaves as it did on a spring morning of '38; over the Ridge the old road still climbs to the Notch as it climbed when the broad tires of the Hunters, the Marshalls, the Riders, creaked off through the windy pass toward Kansas; and still, in Jaalam, there is a kindly feeling toward this sweet wind pouring from the west.

* * *

SO THE FOUR winds blow, and the weathercocks turn against the blue, and Jaalam turns with them. Now and again outlanders wonder at us. It must be—well, monotonous here. And we, the Arch Hunters, admit soberly: "Sorter kinder, now and then." But in secret we smile to ourselves. We don't get about much, but then we don't need to. We have the four winds. And, of course, they blow nowhere else!

DANIEL CHASE

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POET SEATED IN A GARDEN: *An Indian Miniature of the Seventeenth Century*

IT IS rarely that the subject and drawing and color seem as harmonious as in this Indian miniature, Mughal, early seventeenth century. "Poet Seated in a Garden" combines the fine precision of personal portrayal with the patient rendering of blossoms, books, vases, boxes. The Mughal painters were great portraitists. They had their own methods of making likenesses of men. They traced the facial features with a characterizing line; they indicated the style of costume with a more general line, finding its directions in sweeping graceful curves. No shadows darken the surface; the entire design is clear and unimpeded. These portraitists were not bothered by considerations of bulk, for they interpreted the visual world in terms of a flat, well-arranged surface

The flowers of the garden are carefully drawn, as though they were pressed gently against a wall; all their petals are clearly shaped and they provide a joyous background for the contemplating poet. They seem frivolous in comparison with the sedateness of the objects which lie on the ground. "Poet Seated in a Garden" was made by a celebrated calligrapher, whose gifts were divided between the art of inscription of words and that of picture-making.

D. A.

Voices of the Sea

THE voices of the sea are many, but their speech is one. Naturally, perhaps, the thought turns first to the tremendous chorus uplifted in the hurricane, that swells and swells until even the tropical thunder's deafening cannonade is unheard, drowned deep beneath the exultant flood of song poured forth by the rejoicing sea. Many epithets have been chosen to characterize the storm song of the ocean. None of them can ever hope to satisfy completely, for all must bear some definite reflex of the minds of their utterers, according as they have been impressed by their experiences or imaginings. But to my mind most of the terms used are out of place and misleading. They generally endeavour to describe the tempestuous sea as a ravenous monster. . . .

But when as yet the sky is serene above and the surface of the slumbering depths is just ruffled by a gentle air, there may often be heard another voice, as if some gigantic orchestra in another star was preparing for the signal to burst forth into such music as belongs not to our little planet. Fitful wailing notes in many keys, long sustained and all minor, encompass the voyager without and within. Now high, now low, but ever tending to deepen and become more massive in tone, this unearthly symphony is full of warning. . . . Nor are these spirit-stirring chords due to the harp-like obstruction offered by the web of rigging spread about the masts of a ship to the rising wind. It may be heard even more definitely in an open boat far from any ship or shore, although there, perhaps because of the great loneliness of the situation, it always seems to take a tone of deeper melancholy. . . .

Far different again is the cheerful voice of the Trade Winds over the laughing happy sea of those pleasant latitudes. No note of sadness or melancholy is to be detected there. Brisk and bright, confident and gay, it bids the sailor be glad in his life. Bids him mark anew how beautiful is the bright blue sea, how snowy are the billowy clouds piled peacefully around the horizon, while between them and the glittering edge of the vast circle shows a tender band of grayish green of a lucent clearness that lets the rising stars peep through as soon as they are above the horizon.—FRANK T. BULLEN, F. R. G. S., in "A Sack of Shakings."

With Admiral Peary in the Frozen North

MOST people picture a winter in the long Arctic night as a terrible nightmare. It surely used to be with the old expeditions. They would coop themselves up in their ship and have theatricals and other entertainments. They read a lot and talked a good deal more. Such a thing as travel in the darkness and cold was absolutely taboo. It wasn't good for their health or their dispositions.

Peary's plan was just the opposite. He kept all hands busy day in, day out, on board and on shore. You know the monthly moon rises in the Arctic above the horizon and does not set again for ten or twelve days. It goes around in a big spiral until it reaches its point of maximum declination. This takes about a week. Then it starts down again. This takes nearly another week. So every month there is a lot more moonlight there than down here. In this moonlight Peary kept all hands sledging and hunting. During the dark days we had all we could do to get our gear cleared up and in shape before the next moon came. Naturally with such a routine the winter flew by. . . .

As a seafaring man, I always admired Peary's sledges. He realized that no manufacturer at home could picture the Polar Sea ice. So he brought planks and runners north and let his Eskimos build the sledges. Peary designed them after the native sledges. But he kept on where the natives left off. For instance, lack of material prevented the natives from building a long sledge although a long sledge distributed a heavy load better. Also the native couldn't put rocker runners on, or wide shoes on, his sledge uprights. Peary provided both. As a result, the Eskimos were delighted. Throughout the winter they spent the dark weeks fashioning the sledges that were to carry fuel and provisions northward when the sun returned. . . .

The basis of all Peary's work was application of Eskimo methods to the white man's problems. The Eskimo for many centuries has learned to clothe himself properly. He has continued to build a sledge that will stand rough ice and his blubbery diet is suited to continual cold weather.

One of the first things Peary did when he took a party north was to insist that his men learn how the natives lived. He used to get his tenderfeet to go and stay a few days with an Eskimo family in an igloo or tupik. In this way, the amateur would learn to take care of his footgear and to get used to native diet. Little tricks about following the ice in bad weather and keeping warm in bitter cold, were thus absorbed automatically.—From "The Log of Bob Bartlett." (New York: Putnam.)

Pale Dawn

THE stars burned out in the pale blue air,
And the thin white moon lay withering there;
To tower, and cavern, and rift, and tree,
The owl and the bat fled drowsily.
Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above and the stream below,
And the vapors in their multitudes,
And the Apennine's shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of aëry gold
The mists in their eastern caves uprolled.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "The Boat on the Serchio."

Gloriously Being Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEING ourselves is a precious privilege, a happy duty. The practice of it is active good will toward one's fellow man, a glorious way of thanking God. It is a blessed thing to be ourselves. A poet has said,

> "Our profit is to be each day
> Ourselves; by this we pay."

To look upon the world with rich and generous thoughts brings richness and grandeur into human experience. Being ourselves is indeed being blessed; and thus do we make the hearts of other earthly pilgrims sing through kindliness of thought, deed, and look.

Christian Science explains the difference between earth's pilgrims, the children of men, and man's spiritual, genuine self as the idea of God. True individuality becomes apparent as the true nature of God is recognized. In seeing this we can at once begin being ourselves. Recognition of true being dispels belief in a selfhood apart from God, and becomes a mount of revelation from which glorious unity with the great I AM, God, is consciously recognized. Then a more perfect love for God and man unfolds. Is it possible to hate or belittle one's neighbor, or quarrel with him who is a child of the same God, the same good, which I manifest? one asks himself. Being our true selves involves seeing our neighbor as he is in his true being, and doing unto him what we should like to have done unto us.

Has not, however, every honest-thinking person often felt the disappointment voiced long ago by Paul when he said (Romans 7:19), "The good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do"? Each Christian pilgrim sets a high standard of conduct for himself. Somewhere within his heart he respects and cherishes this better resolve and high hope of perfection. But how to perform that which is good seems a difficult task when one is faced by untoward conditions in which justice and goodness seem far removed.

Christian Science answers this cry for help and shows with positive proof that the way to perform that which is good is found through a right understanding of what man is as a child of God. Man's real being is spiritual, harmonious, perfect, altogether lovely. This fullness and sweetness of existence—thinking Godlike thoughts—is being ourselves: it is indeed being Godlike. To accept the true concept of life is to find it good. It is only when we accept fear and hate and unloveliness as real that we believe life to be bad and worthless and sad.

Mary Baker Eddy says in the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (Art. VIII, Sect. 22), "A Christian Scientist is a humanitarian; he is benevolent, forgiving, long-suffering, and seeks to overcome evil with good." Each student who has named the name of Christian Science accepts the duty and privilege of creditably living according to its teachings. The world has high regard for the standards of right living. Being a Christian Scientist calls for more than mere human strength and courage: it requires the constant realizing of what we are as God's children, and steadfastly being ourselves.

Great men and women have learned the importance of subjugating mortal selfhood. How mean are the victories that come from having one's own way intolerantly or unkindly! In a moment of self-justification, when others' views differ from ours, a truly tolerant attitude will help us to be more benevolent, forgiving, and long-suffering. A challenging, Is this my best thought? will rebuke snap judgment or sudden criticism and bring new pledges of kindness and peace, good will toward men. There is no profit in gaining a point if by so doing one forgets to be generous. The blessed unity of good unites man to God, and whoever lifts thought to God will not forget to give to the world his best.

"Who wants to be mortal, or would not gain the true ideal of Life and recover his own individuality?" asks Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 104). Then she indicates the steps leading to the recovery of one's own true individuality: "I will love, if another hates. I will gain a balance on the side of good, my true being. This alone gives me the forces of God wherewith to overcome all error." As the truths of Christian Science are accepted, loved, lived, the resolve to recover one's own individuality becomes a daily prayer, and we, too, learn as she says (*ibid.*) to reach our true selves "through Love."

Highland Laughter

FOR six years, Lachlan Hamish Campbell MacGregor had lived in the farm on the cliff top, where the twisting moor road ends, and the mile of turf begins that clothes the rocky promontory between two lochs. He told us his name shyly, peeping at the strange "tourists" through his fingers, as he sat nursing an old motor tire which served as a hoop. He spoke English; for he went daily to the school nearly three miles away, and learnt most of his lessons in that strange tongue. But Gaelic was best. One day he sang to us. It happened like this.

Rain was falling; gray mists crept nearer and nearer to the farm door. Now the headland was blotted out, and we stood in the porch, uncertain whether to go out into the rain or turn in to the peat fire.

"Will you sing a song?" Lachlan asked one of the party.

"You sing us one," was the reply; and without hesitation he sang. The soft Gaelic voice rose and fell like a little breeze, till it seemed as if it should have blown the mist away. What the song was about we did not know, and Lachlan, suddenly mute, hung a fair head and would not tell us. But we heard afterwards that he had stood on a chair at the New Year's party in the schoolhouse, and sung this song to the company; whereupon the old Chief of the clan had thanked him for it, and said he hoped Lachlan would become a great singer when he was a man.

* * *

SO LACHLAN, WHO was not clever at the difficult English lessons like his sister Mary, aged eleven, had his gift to make him glad and proud. He was a fisherman, too, and went out with his father, steering the boat as well as minding his own line. He could haul it in; and, holding it down with a small bare foot, leave both his brown hands free to unhook the fish. Let the girls be clever at their books, poor things! They had to help mother with the housework, and also take their share of minding the cows and sheep; but he would be a fisherman and a singer, and he would sail a boat. His father had been to the Outer Islands that lay like wisps of blue cloud on the horizon. He himself would sail there one day, but in a big, a very big "boo-cht."

When Lachlan became excited, the important words took on a long-drawn softness from his Gaelic thoughts. At the same time some of the vowels got shortened, so that the "tourists" could not always understand.

* * *

ONE DAY WE met him some distance from the farm, and he stopped to tell us of some exciting event.

"I've seen Angus Cambell and he has a 'ship' in his arrms; it's a big *ship* and it's this way he'll be coming."

As "this way" was a few yards from the loch, we supposed a boat was to be launched, a small boat surely, since Angus had it in his "arrms"!

"Is it a boat?" we asked.

"No, a *ship*. He's bringing it to the par'rch."

The "par'rch" or "park" was the strange name given to the part of the turfy headland where the parish grazed its sheep and cows; so now we knew what he meant, that it was a sheep that Angus was carrying.

"All the *ship* will be *dippit*, and they'll do it in the par'rch, and I'm to be there to help them. I'm away to ask father to let me be helping Angus with the *ship*," and he left us with a little wave of the hand, as one excusing himself on urgent business.

* * *

IF LACHLAN WAS friendly, what of three-year-old David? Not in the whole of the island, we felt sure, not in the whole of Scotland, said one of the party, could there be another such attractive three-year-old as David. Where Lachlan took life seriously, David, sturdy, blue-eyed, golden-skinned, was in a perpetual state of amusement. Show David anything—a picture, right or wrong side up, a pencil, a finger even—and he saw it as something so humorous that it was really impossible not to laugh. He seemed to try to preserve a chubby gravity in vain; up bubbled the laughter; life was really so amusing!

* * *

THERE WERE OCCASIONAL solemn moments, of course; as when, at a picnic with the "tourists," dressed in his best bright blue knitted suit, he sat solemnly down in the sea and had to be rescued by his sisters and dried at the picnic fire. David did not laugh then, but neither did he cry. Perhaps, wrapped in a diminutive mackintosh, and provided with bread and jam, he was gravely wondering why the sea had not held him when he tried to sit down upon it. The boat sat there quite comfortably; why not David?

David could sing, too, but laughter was his strong point, and his four brothers and sisters were not far behind him in this art. In our memories of Skye, the musical laughter of Highland children will blend with the ever-present voice of the sea, and the scent of heather, bog-myrtle and peat.

H. F. K.

Reflection's Harvest

THE tapestry of Autumn's russet days
Gives place to somber hues; the indrawn gaze
Now finds its cheer in tender things of home;
The bookshelf beckons; while the hearth's bright blaze

Spreads a domestic sunshine, to console
The heart forlorn for summer. In the coal
Flames the glad blossoming of fancy's flower,
Gayer than late nasturtiums in the bowl.

Upon the desk, where idle pens invite,
The white page waits; and there is much to write,
The happy garnering of summer's store,
Reflection's harvest. We will thresh tonight.

DOUGLAS HURN

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Is Irregular, With Specialties in the Forefront

Commodity and Money Markets

Scattered Lot Of Specialties In Good Demand

By Forrest Price

... a selective affair. ... doubt buy the specialties ... seems to be the slogan ... utilities also claimed a good deal of attention.

With few exceptions the old-time standard issues were neglected.

It was a rather lively market, and an irregular one, although business was not so heavy as in recent sessions. ... sales approximated 2,150,000 shares.

There was moderate profit-taking here and there when sizable losses were established.

This was largely offset, however, by substantial gains.

Owens-Illinois Glass went to a new high by an advance of more than 6 points.

Another good gainer was U. S. Smelting with a rise of 4 points.

Pure Oil 8 per cent preferred spared nearly 5 points to a new peak for the year.

Other prominent gainers were Wesson Oil, General Railway Signal, Goodrich preferred, Hazel Atlas Glass, Atlas Powder, Pacific Lighting, Detroit Edison, American Telephone, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Commercial Investment Trust, Commercial Credit and Goodyear.

Among the losers were American Can selling ex-dividend, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Brooklyn Union Gas, Case and Deere.

Prices were generally steady to firm in the bond department. A feature of the corporate loans was strength of the New Haven issues which had a severe slump yesterday due to the company's plan to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act. A miscellaneous group of other corporate loans pushed forward. U. S. Governments improved, Italian 7s rose more than a point.

Wheat prices had an early upturn at Chicago, but later the gains were mostly wiped out. Cotton also was reactionary.

The unseasonably mild weather that has obtained throughout most sections of the United States is responsible for a slackening in retail sales.

Warm temperatures also may have been influential in a slight decline last week in electric power output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute. The decline last week follows two successive weeks in which all time record highs were recorded. Output is still 11.7 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934.

The reports of earnings for third quarter of various corporations make pleasant reading. Increased earnings, larger dividends and restoration of dividend payments for the last three months are bright lights in the industrial picture.

Moderate Selling In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP)—Moderate selling on upturns of Chicago wheat prices held late today to setbacks that more than wiped out earlier gains.

A bearish factor was word that the French Government was studying possibilities of exporting 3,700,000 bushels of wheat. Nothing was heard of any export business in Canadian wheat today.

Wheat closed irregular, ¼ down to ¼ up, compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 99⅝-¾, corn ¼ to 1 cent off, December 60½-⅝, oats at ¼ decline and provisions showing 12 to 15 cents drop.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; selective buying helps offset realizing.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments easy.

Curb: Mixed; oils in moderate demand.

Foreign exchanges: Uneven; Far Eastern silver currencies slump.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; selling on upturns.

Corn: Lower; weather conditions improved.

Cattle: Steady to 25c higher.

Hogs: 20c-25c lower; top $9.85.

Foreign

London: With trading more active the Stock Exchange registered a ... tone today. The more favorable foreign outlook induced further buying, especially of gilt-edged securities which advanced a half to one point. Foreign bonds received attention and held firmer, while gold mining shares were bought by speculators. Transatlantic issues were cheerful, and the market closed firm.

Paris: A favorable interpretation of ... financial developments and trend in Wall Street and the metal markets were reflected on the Bourse today. Yesterday's heaviness disappeared, and issues generally advanced. Rentes, industrials and international issues also advanced. The market closed firm.

Berlin—A small amount of business was transacted at the opening of the Boerse today. Prices developed irregularity and closed sustained.

Cotton Market Reacts

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—Cotton was reacting today under realizing and liquidation. There was also considerable southern hedging. Offerings were absorbed by a continued demand from the trade and buying through houses with foreign connections. The market steadied after showing net losses of 7 to 11 points, but prices were within a point or two of the lowest in the late trading.

Wool Top Futures

Oct. 24 (AP)—Wool top futures ... 4 to 7 cents, to 10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	92.5	92.5	92.0b
Mch.	93.3	93.5	93.0b

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

†1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Oct. 24	Last Oct. 23
50	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	50	50	50	..
73½	51	2¶	Acme Steel	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	..
.90	4¼	..	Adams Express	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
35¾	28	2*	Adams Millis	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
16½	8	.60	Addressograph	16½	16	16	16¼
18	4½	..	Advance Rumely	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
104⅞	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	164½	163	163	164
3⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20½	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	14
2⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
8½	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5⅛	5	5	5
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	28½	28	28	28⅝
173	125	6	Allied Chem	171¼	171¼	171¼	171¾
7¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7¼	7¾	7⅝
32¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	33	31⅞	33	31⅞
30¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	17½	17⅛	17¼	17¼
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	74½	74½	74½	74¾
4⅛	2¼	..	Amal Leather	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
72¾	48½	2	Amerada	73¾	72	72½	72¼
57¾	43½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	54	54	54	54¼
32¼	13½	..	Am Bank Note	32⅜	31⅜	32½	32
38½	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	34½	33¾	34½	33½
128⅝	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	127	127	127
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	147¾	145⅝	145⅝	149
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	158	157¾	158	157
25½	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21⅞	21¾	21¼	21¼
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	51	48½	50	48½
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22⅛	21½	21½	22¼
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	93	93	93	93¼
5¾	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32	30½	30⅝	31⅞
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	33	33	33	33½
38⅛	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
17	3⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	12⅛
33½	28	..	Am Hide&L 6 pf	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32¾
4	2	..	Am Hide&L n	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	12¼	12¾	12½
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	34½
4⅛	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2	2	2
37¾	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	16	15¾	16	..
9¼	4⅛	..	Am International	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅞
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	54¾	54	54	53¾
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10¼	10	10	10¼
10½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	77	26¾	26¾	26½
124¾	72	2¶	Am Metal 6%	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
29⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28⅜	17⅞	18⅝	18½
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
41½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	36⅝	35¾	36	36
49½	10⅛	..	Ab P&L 6% pf	42¾	41½	42	42¼
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17¾
29	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28½
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
53½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	53⅞	53½	55⅝	53
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	141¾	141¾	141¾	..
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	73	71⅞	73	72¼
102¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101	101	101	101¾
105½	74¾	5	American Tobacco B	104	103	103	103½
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	13⅜	18	18	..
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	36	36	36	..
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	51¼	51⅛	51¼	51¼
145⅞	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	143¾	142½	142⅝	142
26¾	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	24	23	23	24½
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞
19¼	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
83¾	48	6	Am Wat lpf	90	89¾	90	89
10⅝	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
64½	25½	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	61	61	62¼
5½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21½	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞
28	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	..
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	17⅛	16⅞	17	16½
10¼	3⅝	..	Andes Copper	8½	8½	8½	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	49	48¾	49	48¼
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
6¾	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	66½	66	66¼	66
8⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	7½
38⅞	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	39¾	39	39	38⅞
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	16
109	80½	.12b	Asso Dry G 1pf	103¾	103½	108¾	107¾
40½	29¾	.50b	Asso Oil	38	38	38	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	49¾	48½	48⅝	49¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	85	84¾	84¾	85
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	24⅝	24	24	24½
10½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	8	8	8	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	23½	22¾	232	23¼
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44⅞	42½	44⅜	41½
9	4	..	Atlas Tack	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44	42½	42½	44
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	7½	7	7	..
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	24	22½	22¾	21
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅝
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	113½	113	113	113½
10	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
51½	37½	1¶	Baruk Cig	49	48½	49	48⅞
77	32	..	Barker Bros pf	75½	75	75½	..
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	10¼	9¾	10	9¾
95	82	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	93	92½	92½	93
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	24	23¼	23¼	23⅞
14⅜	11¼	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
15⅜	15⅛	1½	Benefieial Ind Ln	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
54⅞	34	2	Best & Co	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	54⅞
41½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	39⅜	38⅞	38¾	39¾
107½	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	106¾	105	106¾	106½
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
16⅞	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15⅝
59⅞	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49½	49¼	49⅛	50
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	96½	95	95	95½
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	42	41½	42	..
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	25¾	24⅜	25½	24¾
65¼	28½	2	Borg Warner	63	61½	62	63½
2	1	..	Botany A pf (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
55¼	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	64⅞	53½	53½	54¾
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	14⅞	15	15
53⅞	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	53⅜
46¼	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	40¼	40	40½	40
46⅞	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43¼	42¾	43¼	42⅞
59	54⅜	4	Brooklyn Un Gas	59	54¾	54¾	58
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	61	61	61	60
8¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9¼	8½	8¾	8¼
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg Ri's	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	64¾	63¾	64¼	64¼
10	2½	..	Budd Wheel	10	9¾	10	9¾
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21⅝	20¾	20¾	21½
11	5¾	..	Bulova Watch	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
23⅞	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	24⅜	23½	24	23½
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅜	17½	17¾	17⅞

—C—

42½	30½	1¼	Calif Packing	35	34¼	34½	34⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
28⅜	7½	1	Campbell WyC	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	27½
16⅜	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	11¼	10¾	10¾	10⅝
13¼	4⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12	11⅝	12	..
99¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	99	96¼	97½	98½
125	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	125	123	123	125
58	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	57⅝	57	57	57½
35⅜	11½	..	Celanese Corp	30¾	29⅜	30	30
6⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	5	4⅞	5	5
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	36	35½	35½	35¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	25½	24⅞	25	24⅞
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8½	8¼	8½	..
63¾	38¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	59½	57¾	59½	58
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	7	6¾	7	7
47½	37⅛	2.80	Certain-Teed pf	66¼	65½	65½	65½
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	45½	45½	45½	45¼
47½	37⅛	2.80	Chi & Alton pf	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¼
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
2¾	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31½	31⅜	31⅜	32
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11	10¾	10¾	11
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	43	43	43	44
2⅜	¾	..	Chi RI & P (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
11½	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28⅞	28	28	27⅞
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	24	23	23½	24
83	31	1¶	Chrysler	87⅞	85⅝	85⅝	87¼
45	27⅜	1¶	Cliev Gr Br Co	43⅞	43¼	43¼	44
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	79	78	78	43⅝
5	3¼	..	City Stores	4¼	4¼	4⅜	43⅝
23⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	22	22	22	..
260	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	266	262	166	160
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	17⅜
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	106	106	106	106¼
39¼	9	..	Collins & Aikman	38⅞	38	38½	38¼
107½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	107	106	107	107
5½	½	..	Colo F&Ir (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	14	14	14	13⅝
14½	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	90	89¾	89¾	90
75	31	5	Columbia G pf B	75½	75	75½	75
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	65¾	65	65	65¾
98	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	96½	95½	96⅛	97
58	30½	2½	Comm Credit	51⅞	50¾	51	50⅞
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	63¾	62⅛	63½	61½
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	101	100½	100½	100½
23⅜	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	18¾	18	18⅛	18½
2⅞	¾	..	Comwith & So	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
65¼	20⅛	3	Comwith &S 6pf	64½	63	63	62¾
40¼	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41½	40½	40⅞	40
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry&Lt	33	32½	32¾	33
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
22⅛	14¼	1½¶	Consol Film I pf	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
10⅝	7	..	Consol Oil	8⅛	8	8	7⅞
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	29¾	28⅞	29½	29¾
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100¾	100¼	100¼	100
4½	1½	..	Consol Laund	4	4	4	3¾
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9	8¾	9	8¾
11½	⅝	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
16⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
6¾	2⅞	..	Container B	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8½	8	8¼	8¼
49½	10⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1	1	1⅛	1⅛
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	62½	62	62½	62¼
85¼	62¾	3*	Cont Can	94½	93¼	94	95½
17¾	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16¾
42⅜	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	23¾	22¾	23⅛	22⅜
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	57⅜	56¾	57	56¾
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	63½
6¾	4½	..	Coty	5¼	5	5	5
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
16¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	16½	15½	16⅜	15¼
37¾	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	39⅛	38	38⅝	37½
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5¼	5	5⅛	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	25½	25½	25½	26
86½	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	85	84½	85	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	54¼	52¾	54	52¼
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	42¼	42	42	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17⅝
105⅛	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	99½	98¾	99½	99
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8¼	8	8	8⅛
72	61	8	Cushman's	70	70	70	..

—D—

8½	6	..	Davega St	8½	8½	8¼	7⅞
52¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	51⅜	50½	51½	52
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	35
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15⅛	14½	14½	15½
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
110	65	4	Detroit Edison	115½	114	115½	110
6	2	..	Detroit & Mack	3	3	3	..
50⅝	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	41
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	39	38¾	39	38⅞
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	33¾	32½	32½	34
26½	13½	1½a	Dresser A	25⅛	25	25	25
13⅞	6¾	..	Dresser B	13¾	13¾	13⅜	..
¾	⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
136½	86⅝	3.60	du Pont de Nem	135½	134½	135	136¼
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	130	129½	129½	130

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
163	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	164½	163	163	163
30⅜	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	30½	30	30⅛	30⅜
38⅜	19⅝	.30c	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅜	37¼	37⅝	38
10⅝	2¾	..	Elec Boat	9	9	9⅜	9¼
8⅞	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅝	6¾	6⅜	6½
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5½	5	5	5¼
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	23	23	23	23½
33	2	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
50¼	30	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	51¼	50¼	51½	50¼
7⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	6½	6	6½	..
42	14	..	Engineers P S pf	41¼	41	41	41⅜
45	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	44¼	44	44½	43
7⅜	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	6¾	5¾	5⅝	6
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	11	10½	10½	11
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR lpf	14½	14	14⅛	13⅞
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	9⅜	9	9	8⅞
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13¼	13	13¼	13⅜
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	19⅛	18½	18¾	19
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	4	4	4	4

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	8¼	8	8	..
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24
128	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	127	125⅛	125½	126
19¾	5⅜	..	Fed LL&Trac	18	17¾	17⅝	17½
72	40	..	Fed Min&Sm	62	62	62	..
95	54	..	Fed M&Sm pf	87	87	87	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	7	7	7
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
3⅛	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	16⅛	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	23¾	23	23¾	23
42½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	42	41⅝	42	42¼
18⅜	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	15½	14⅜	15⅛	14½
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	94½	94½	94½	95
58½	45	2½	First Nat Stores	49	47⅞	49	47⅞
68⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	64	64	64	64
18¼	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	18½	17⅞	18	17⅝
90	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	90	89	89	90

Business and Industry

Banks on Average Have More Working Capital Than in 1929

Commerce and Finance

Expert Sees Need For Industrial Decentralization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 24—There is a great deal happening in the migration going on in American industries and the general movement for decentralization, much more than is generally realized, declared George C. Smith, assistant to the president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines, and former director of the Industrial Bureau of the Industrial Club of St. Louis, Mo., before the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual convention here today. Mr. Smith stated that the tendency toward establishing rural or suburban branch plants seems to be growing rapidly and urged the need for regional planning of metropolitan industrial areas far beyond the limits of the central city.

"It is not pleasing to contemplate that, in the future, our suburbs will be a mixture of gentlemen's estates and factory sites and that our cities will be more and more crowded with factory workers and the unemployed," Mr. Smith said. "Yet those are the real trends of the times and we are doing little or nothing about it.

Need for Broader Plans

"City plans, and the vision of civic bodies, must be widened well beyond the city's actual boundary lines if well planned industrial subdivisions, now readily possible, are to come into being."

Conversely, Mr. Smith emphasized that because of the development of economical short haul motortruck transportation, well-planned industrial subdivisions, where city congestion and high tax rates can be avoided by both the industry and its employees, but still retaining the advantages of proximity to raw or semi-finished materials, packages and other accessories, markets and labor reservoirs, are within the realm of possibility near most of our large cities.

Mr. Smith brought out some striking facts:

1. Industry has concentrated to a degree few people realize. The 33 principal industrial areas of the country, extending over only 97 counties, or 3 per cent of the total number of counties in the United States, in 1929 contained 35.9 per cent of the total population of the United States and 56.2 per cent of all the industrial wage jobs of the country. The 155 leading industrial counties of the United States, making only 5 per cent of the nation's counties, had 71 per cent of all the country's wage earners employed in manufactures.

Concentration of Workers

2. During the past 30 years the 33 leading industrial areas increased 110 per cent in population. But their proportionate number of available wage jobs remained the same.

3. Over a 10-year period, 1919 to 1929, employment in manufactures in the United States actually decreased 1.8 per cent. Of the 48 states, however, 22 showed gains in the number of wage earners in industry, and the following increases in wage jobs in the decade are quite startling:

Electrical equipment	54.8%
Bakery products	41.8
Furniture	37.9
Petroleum refining	36.9
Chemicals, including rayon	36.1
Motor vehicles and parts	30.4

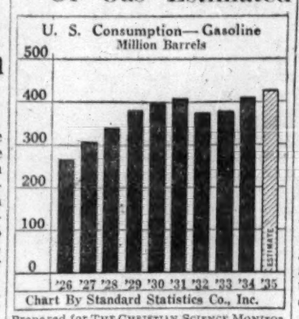
4. With all the shifts there has been no disturbance in the ratio of wage earners in the principal industrial areas in relation to that in the balance of the country.

5. Most decentralization to date extends only from the central city to its satellite suburbs, and often only by way of establishing outlying branch plants.

6. There are already approximately 10,000 manufacturing companies in this country operating under branch plant policies.

7. Accessibility to large local markets is now the principal remaining locational factor favoring the large city.

Record Consumption Of 'Gas' Estimated



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSUMPTION of gasoline this year, as shown in the accompanying chart, is expected to reach a record total of 427,000,000 barrels, or more than 5 per cent above 1934.

Although on a percentage basis this increase does not appear particularly large, it is a sizable quantity in barrels. Currently, large supplies are difficult to obtain at wholesale, an unusual condition at this season.

Record Sale of Buick Cars in 10-Day Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 24—Sales of Buick cars in the first 10 days of October set a record for any similar period since 1929 and was the largest 10-day sales period since May, 1931, it has been announced by W. F. Hufstader, general manager of the Buick Motor Company.

Domestic deliveries during the period totaled 4168 units, he said, compared with 1442 in the corresponding 10 days of October last year.

Individual Bank's Earnings' Assets Well Above 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—While banks in the United States today have $13,000,000,000 less money invested than in 1929, yet the earnings assets per bank is $607,812 larger than in the former period due to the fact that there has been a decrease of some 10,500 banks in the interim, according to an article in the October issue of Rand McNally Bankers' Monthly.

The article goes on to say that the possibilities of future banking profits lead to optimistic forecasts. Although the total of earning assets in the banks of America is less by about $13,000,000,000, the average earning assets are more by $607,812 per bank. At present the interest rates on these earnings assets are so low that profits are not substantial, but with more cash to invest and with more money per bank invested, prospects of good profits when interest rates increase give hope for the banking future.

Although there are 52 less banks now than in the beginning of 1935 (a total of 16,060 banks, not counting branches in operation June 30, 1935) according to the article, the actual capital recorded for the banks in operation June 30 is more.

The net gain in capital improvement, which is the gain in capital, surplus and undivided profits, is $69,949,000 for the six-month period. Deposits have gained over a billion dollars. Total resources have gained almost one billion dollars. Cash and exchange due from banks increased over $250,000,000. The holding of government securities increased almost a billion. The holding of other securities increased over $138,000,000. But loans decreased nearly $300,000,000 during the six months.

According to this new Blue Book the earning assets for each bank in 1929 average $2,180,472, whereas in June, 1935, the average a bank is $2,788,284. The total number of dollars invested by banks in 1929 was considerably more, being $58,094,341,000, whereas in 1935 the total is $44,779,849,000. However, there are 10,583 fewer banks so that the average each bank is higher.

The article indicates an increase in size of banks; in 1929 the average bank had deposits of $2,348,425, whereas in June, 1935, the average bank had deposits of $3,233,162. This is a gain of over one third. The present 16,060 banks have $5,000,000,000 more in securities than the 26,643 banks had invested in securities in 1929. But the banks today have $18,410,693,000 less in loans and discounts than the larger number of banks had in 1929.

New York leads in an increase in clearing house deposits with $1,431,016,000. Chicago shows an increase of $481,559,000. San Francisco shows an increase of $172,429,000. Boston, with the fourth largest total deposits, shows an increase of $69,308,000, and Philadelphia, which is fifth in total deposits, shows an increase of $84,173,000.

Gain in Clearings 27.5 Per Cent Over Last Year Figures

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The upward curve of bank clearings continued last week with total settlements of $5,649,897,000, an increase of 27.5 per cent over the figures for the corresponding week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The volume was the largest for this October period since 1930. At New York City, clearings were $3,626,770,000, an increase of 28.8 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $2,023,127,000 was 25.3 per cent higher.

At every city reporting, clearings are considerably higher than they were at this time last year.

The total for last week was in excess of that for the preceding week by $681,863,000, whereas a year ago for the corresponding two weeks, the increase was $311,649,000.

Unwelcome Gold Flow to U. S. Appears Likely to Continue

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—With the current gold movement to the United States which began on Sept. 9 having shot rapidly past the $400,000,000 mark over the week end, there is considerable opinion here that either the current movement will be continued much further, or that if it abates it will be resumed again shortly. The forces making for the movement are considered so strong that an indefinite continuance of this one-way flow of gold is seen.

On the current move gold has been engaged for shipment to the United States at the rate of about $70,000,000 a week since Sept. 9. Engagements to date total $432,900,000, of which $200,000,000 has come from France, $140,000,000 from England, and $56,200,000 from Holland. The rate of flow is more rapid than on any of the recurrent waves of gold to these shores since the movement of January-February, 1934, when the dollar was revalued by the Gold Exchange Act.

Three More Causes at Work

Certain influences are at work in the present movement which were absent from those of last winter and last spring. The latter were caused primarily by political uncertainties in the gold bloc countries, including possibilities of devalorization such as actually occurred last March in the case of Belgium. At least three more causes, however, are now at work.

The first of these is the usual seasonal strength of the dollar, particularly against sterling, resulting from the movement of agricultural products, including cotton. The second is the war scare. Significantly, Italy and England have been the most serious and consistent gold losers during the last two months. Both of these influences, however, are likely to abate, the one with the passage of time, the other with the decline of war fears.

The third factor in the present gold movement which has been absent from the earlier moves of the past two years is dehoarding. Previous outflow from Europe to this country has been largely at the expense of central banks, but on the current movement, although some $200,000,000 has come from France, the metal stores of the Banque of France are virtually unaffected, having apparently been refilled from other sources. The outflow from Holland has been greater than the loss of the Netherlands central bank, and since Oct. 1, the bank has made up half its losses. In short, probably three quarters of the current gold flow has come out of private holdings, chiefly in London.

Nearly All From Britain

This means not only the $140,000,000 shipped from London but the largest part of the $200,000,000 from France, has come from England. The former has come from the estimated $1,000,000,000 or $1,500,000,000 of privately held gold in London. The latter has come out of gold earmarked with the Banque of France for the account of the British Exchange Equalization Fund.

Where this British earmarked gold came from and why it is now coming out is a somewhat complicated story. Last spring sterling was strong, in part at least on account of the heavy American purchases of silver in London; for in order to buy the silver, the American Treasury had to buy sterling first. Sterling appreciated from $4.75 in the middle of March to $4.95 at the end of May. Taking advantage of this rise, and attempting to mitigate it, the official British Exchange Fund (presumably) at that time used a large block of its secret £350,000,000 fund to buy francs, paying for them with pounds. Such an operation would naturally depress the pound, and incidentally jump up the franc. The francs so purchased were then presumably turned in to the Banque of France for gold. The gold so accumulated was presumably left with the Banque under earmark.

Private Gold Appears

Apparently during the last two months this operation has been reversed. Sterling has been weak, due to the combined influence of seasonal demand for dollars, war scare, and the de-hoarding of London gold. Holders of the latter have sold the gold for sterling and sold the sterling for something else. From a high of $4.98 in mid-August sterling dropped below $4.90 in early October. It is supposed that the British Exchange Fund, to cope with this weakness, has called on its earmarked gold in Paris. Selling this back to the Banque, it has obtained francs. With the francs it has purchased sterling. This has propped up sterling, but pushed the franc down below the gold point.

With the franc below the gold point, international bankers and capitalists have been taking gold out of Paris for New York; but the Banque's losses on this account have been offset by the gain of gold bought back from the British. The depressing effect of the operation on the franc has probably not been very pleasing to the French financial authorities, but they are probably calmed by the reflection that it arises out of a former operation this spring in which the franc was correspondingly helped at a time when help was badly needed.

Big Dehoarding Movement

This dehoarding movement puts privately held gold into international movements for the first time this year. It was probably this movement to which Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, referred in his statement to ship news reporters on returning from Europe last week. Speaking of the gold movement—he is reported to have said, "I don't see why we should worry about it; we are not drawing gold from central banks." This statement, accurate enough in regard to the present movement, could not refer to the gold flow to this country between January and September, 1935. During that period we gained approximately $1,000,000,000 of gold at present values and 27 European countries lost about the same amount.

In either case, whether the European gold comes to us from central bank hoards or from private hoards, the movement is not welcomed here, and it is unpleasant to the Europeans when it comes out of their central banks. The opinion that gold will continue to flow here is based on the double theory that political events in Europe will probably dislodge more gold from the central banks, and that the current dehoarding movement is but the beginning of a protracted emergence of the yellow metal to the light of day.

Paradoxically, while Europe is reluctant to part with the gold, we are reluctant to receive it. Every dollar of gold received here automatically adds to the "excess reserves" of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and thereby provides fuel for a larger expansion of credit. Conservative bankers are becoming very concerned about what might happen if the inflationary possibilities of these mounting excess reserves should actually take hold, and a lively discussion is developing in New York as to what could be done to keep such a credit expansion as is now possible from getting out of hand.

Checking Potential Inflation

Three simple methods are mentioned, but each has its drawbacks. In the first place, the Federal Reserve System could sell some of its portfolio of $2,430,000,000 of United States Government obligations. The total of $2,430,000,000 has become a fixture in the Federal Reserve statement, not having changed by so much as $1,000,000 for a year or more. At present, however, the confidence of the business community is considered too fragile for the Reserve authorities to begin open-market selling. The member banks themselves are heavily loaded with governments, and a Friday reserve statement showing the sale even of a few millions of these obligations might precipitate selling by the member banks and have unfavorable consequences decidedly larger than intended.

On the other hand, if a boom should develop, some of these securities could be sold. But while confidence is now too tenuous to stand the strain of small sales, it could conceivably become so strong as to resist the implications of heavy sales.

The second possibility is the use of the authorization in the present law for the Governing Board of the Federal Reserve System to raise the reserve requirements for member banks as high as twice the present level. But even if this were carried to the limit it would fall slightly short of wiping out the present excess reserves, now about to shoot over the $3,000,000,000 mark.

Cutting Gold Price Unlikely

Either of these operations would probably have the indirect result of stimulating further inflow of gold, thus perpetuating the difficulties they were intended to rectify.

The third method of checking potential inflation, which bankers consider financially desirable but politically quite impossible, would be to lower the present price of gold. Under the Thomas Amendment and the Gold Exchange Act of 1934, the President has authority to raise the price from the present $35.00—as high as $41.34 but neither he nor anyone else—is authorized to lower it in the direction of the time-honored $20.67 an ounce.

The effect of such a reduction would be to reduce the face value of the country's monetary gold stock, to either wipe out a part of the American Stabilization Fund or reduce member banks' reserves, and to discourage and turn back the present flow of gold hither. It is a notorious commonplace here that at $35 an ounce "the dollar is undervalued" and gold is overvalued.

Predictions have been current for some time that that a turn would come in the upward movement of the world price of gold. This turn was expected to be marked by a reversal of the hoarding movement. Gold has been disappearing into private vaults in London at an accelerating rate in recent years, until the present dehoarding started. As gold comes out of private vaults, if this is a beginning of a larger movement, it will be thrown on the market, and world prices for it outside the United States will go down. If the present American price of $35 an ounce is maintained here, this gold will move here en masse. In 1914 the United States had about one fourth the world's central bank gold. In 1929 it had about one third. At present it has about $9,500,000,000 out of $21,000,000,000, or about three sevenths.

News in Financial Markets During Week Favorable

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Both investment bankers and stock brokers had a pleasant revival of good business last week, particularly the former. Not only was the volume of new flotations the largest in some weeks, but it brought a number of unusual developments and innovations.

Total bond offerings for the week were $130,000,000, against only $19,000,000 the previous week. The bulk of week's business consisted of three large issues. On Monday the new firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. came out with $20,000,000 of Dayton Power & Light Company 3½'s. On Tuesday the long-awaited $55,000,000 offering of Anaconda appeared, and on Wednesday Morgan Stanley again appeared with $45,000,000 of Illinois Bell Telephone 3½'s.

Each of these offerings immediately went to a premium, and two of them were sold out on the day offered, so that at the end of the week investment bankers' shelves were as clean as at the beginning. The Dayton Power & Light offered at 99½, promptly went to 101-101½; the Anaconda offering went to a premium of ⅛ to ¼; and the Illinois Bell bonds, offered at 101, quickly rose in the over-the-counter market to 102¼.

The Anaconda Offering

The success of the Anaconda offering was of particular interest to investment bankers because it was not one of the usual refunding offers. The proceeds of the sale went largely to pay off bank loans in New York, so that there was no vacuum of investor demand created in advance of the offering by the call of a previous issue. In this sense the offering was the largest of its kind in many months.

The Illinois Bell Telephone offering was heralded by the reappearance, for the first time since the Securities Act was passed in 1933, of something akin to the old-time newspaper advertisement of an offering.

Last summer the Securities Exchange Commission announced rules under which a "newspaper prospectus" could give certain salient information about a new offering, but the bankers did not trust the Commission's authority in the face of the law. It is not considered likely that Morgan Stanley's action will be copied very frequently, in part because of continued banking distrust and in part on account of the expense.

Underwriting Publicity

An innovation of another sort was the public statement of the underwriters' commissions in the newspaper prospectus of Illinois Bell offering. The Securities Act makes it obligatory to inform the investor through the registration statement and the prospectus how much the underwriter is getting for his service but this has not heretofore been published in a newspaper.

The Illinois Bell Telephone financing is the first to be done for any member of the American Telephone system since 1930, when $150,000,000 of the parent company debentures were marketed. It is expected, however, to be followed by a substantial amount of Bell system financing.

The stock market continued the rally which began about the first of the month, and the industrial averages wiped out the losses suffered since middle September, to reach a new high for the year. Even the rails, rallied, though not to the former highs of the summer. The rally in the industrials was led by the motor shares.

It was based in part on abatement of the war scare and continuance of good business news. Third quarter earnings statements now coming in are favorable except for the rails. Building continues its upturn. A leading business index here reached a new high since 1933.

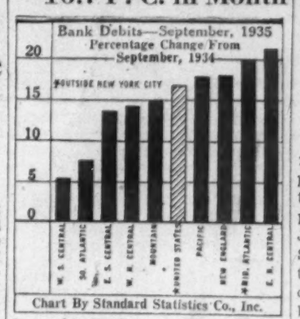
The gold movement to New York continued in the largest volume for any week since last June, $121,195,000 having been engaged for shipment here, of which $83,000,000 from France, $30,778,000 from England, and only $821,000 from Holland. Total engagements for the current movement which started Sept. 9 are now $415,000,000, of which $356,000,000 has already reached the United States.

Helps Federal Bond Market

Treasury announcement that $998,000,000 of the called Fourth Liberties finally accepted the exchange offer confirmed the Street's guesses, but also helped the government bond market. For the first time in two months all outstanding Treasury bond issues rose above par. The call date passed without strain on the Treasury. Thus the week marked the end of a conspicuously successful two years' operation in refunding the last $8,200,000,000 of the war bonds, and they dropped quietly and forever from the daily bond trading reports.

More and more attention is being directed to the possible fate of the unlisted departments of the country's stock exchanges. Particularly on the smaller exchanges many hundreds of stocks are traded without listing, sometimes without approval, even of the managements of the companies involved. The SEC is to recommend to Congress in January whether this shall continue. The possibility is that if it is prohibited, trading in such securities will be lost by the exchanges to the over-the-counter markets.

Bank Debits Advance 16.7 P. C. in Month



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits for September was 84 (1920-24 equals 100), representing an increase of 16.7 per cent over September, 1934.

The August gain, as compared with a year ago, was 16.2 per cent.

As bank debits measure the checks drawn against depositors' accounts, and exclude such non-trade items as debits in settlement of clearing house balances, debits to correspondent bank accounts, cashiers' checks, etc., the volume of these transactions is a rough indication of business activity.

Price Rise Best Spur to Recovery, States Dickinson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Taking direct issue with the thesis recently propounded by the Brookings Institution of Washington, that lower prices held the key to true recovery, John Dickinson, Assistant United States Attorney General, declared that industry had raised its own income abundantly as a result of the burden it was forced to bear in helping provide larger incomes for workers and farmers. Mr. Dickinson spoke before the opening session of a two-day marketing conference of the American Management Association in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"Industries of this country cannot operate if the mass of the public has an insufficient income with which to buy," Mr. Dickinson declared.

Recoveries in the consumer and capital-goods industries did not get under way until that fact was recognized in public policy, he continued. He declared that, if his view was contested on grounds of theory, its soundness had been demonstrated in the experience of the last two and a half years.

"For three years we waited in vain for industry to pick up," he said. "Not merely did recovery not occur, but conditions steadily grew worse. While today we have fortunately not recovered into the frenzy of the boom era of 1929, with its certainty of speedy collapse, we have recovered to the point where the conditions of the spring of 1933 seem like no more than an evil dream.

"The progress of that recovery has on the whole been steady. The ups and downs have been comparatively slight. Since the beginning of 1935 there have been practically no ups and down. Production volume, retail trade, electric power production have maintained themselves at higher levels than at any time since the depth of the depression."

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Higher Taxes
The recently enacted Federal Tax Law includes, among other provisions, materially higher rates on Gift Taxes for all estates above $40,000.
These rates become effective on January 1, 1936, which is now less than three months away. Persons who wish to take advantage of the much lower 1935 Gift Tax rates by the creation of a Living Trust are therefore advised to act promptly.
There are many advantages to the Living Trust arrangement. Without obligation our Trust Officer will be glad to outline them to you or your attorney.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Library Without Hush Signs

Where Girls and Boys Are as Welcome as They Are at Home

NOTHING could have pleased the house better than to be made into a library for boys and girls. It was always a happy house, for it was very beautiful when Mr. John Chaffin lived there and walked in its rose garden, beside the carriage drive. But when the City of Newton, Mass., sent a squad of relief workers to remodel it and line its walls with bookshelves, it was simply overjoyed.

Ever since the people of Newton bought the Vernon Street property five years ago, boys and girls who borrowed books from the one-room collection available to them in the Public Library watched eagerly for signs of progress in setting up the library which was to be their very own. For four years they waited, and then the money for the remodeling came. No sooner had the gay crimson, blue, green, gold and purple volumes become lined up row after row, against the cream walls of the old Chaffin parlor and drawing room, and in the little alcove which had been the butler's pantry, than the young people acquired the habit of going there after school. Of course they wanted books—many books—books they had heard about all their lives, new books they had never heard of before, and old books with clear, sharp type and beautiful illustrations. That was not all, however. There was something else that drew them irresistibly to Vernon Street the minute they closed their desks and left the classroom behind. They knew they were just as welcome as they were in their own homes.

Their Own Library

The house itself made them welcome, with its cheerful, sunlit rooms, its comfortable chairs and tables at just the right height, the soft glow of indirect lighting overhead for cloudy days, the jolly posters used as wall decorations, and the tasteful, green window draperies presented by the local Women's Club. Every school day, between two-thirty and the closing hour of six, happy young readers and students are to be found browsing alone or discussing, in low voices, in a corner, with their classmates some reference material of common interest. There are no "hush" signs in this library. There is no need of them, for having no adult readers to be disturbed by slight noises, it is not essential to preserve the complete silence of the main library. On the other hand, the young people feel so thoroughly the spirit of kindness and helpfulness which distinguishes their library, and their own share of responsibility in maintaining that they do not talk unnecessarily or in a way which would disturb others. The only printed notice of a disciplinary kind is a card in one corner headed, "A Request for Fair Play," which is quite sufficient to remind the boys and girls of the care needed in handling the books.

A Wide Range of Reading

Books were never more lovingly cherished than those on Vernon Street. One of the first things noticed by a visitor accustomed to city library shelves is the fresh look, the clean, cared-for appearance of practically all the bindings and the good condition of the pages. They look very inviting indeed, and a glance over the titles reveals something of the wide range they cover. From the whimsical "Mister Penny" and "The Snail Who Ran," in the section devoted to readers from five to about eight, they run the full length of youthful reading to grownup stories which boys and girls enjoy, such as "Mary Peters," "Up the Years from Bloomsbury," "As the Earth Turns," "North to the Orient," and many others.

Sometimes one of the youthful readers needs assistance in obtaining further literature on a subject in which he takes a special interest, or guidance in following a line of study prescribed in school. Then he turns to one of the three individuals who have made his library the homelike, delightful place that it is. He turns to Mrs. Florence B. Sloan, the librarian, whose understanding of young people is as thorough as her knowledge of young people's books, and who reads aloud to them by the apple tree, in the garden, when it is warm; or to Miss Virginia Owen, who smiles so cordially at all visitors as they enter the reception room; or to Miss Miriam Putnam, who selects thousands of books a year for the Newton schools. All are ready to help him and all have a rare faculty for discerning a child's peculiar needs.

Mrs. Sloan, who is also Supervisor of Work with Young People, for the library serves the nine brances of the Public Library, scattered throughout the districts commonly known as "the Newtons," has had many years' experience in branches of the Boston Public Library. Because she has taken pains to group together in the junior high school room the most varied and interesting assortment of adult volumes, without customary, rather restricting labels of "biography" or "fiction" or "science" or "art," many young people are making unexpected acquaintance with books and authors they never knew before.

PEARL STRACHAN

Crossing Oceans on Butterfly Wings

EARLY last June I stood on a headland in Kent, England. The light was gradually changing from silvery moonlight to the pale gray of dawn. Little by little the first gleams of the rising sun transformed the high floating clouds into a rose-pink flush, and suffused sea and sky in a golden mist. Then away to the westward I saw what seemed to be a veritable Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Very mystified, I headed for the golden field to find countless legions of clouded yellow butterflies, which under cover of night had winged their way across the English Channel. They were resting after their arduous journey—resting and reveling in the sweet nectar stored up in the lilac flowers of a fodder planting.

It was an amazing and unforgettable sight. Occasionally some of the butterflies, refreshed and invigorated, indulged in jubilant flights and chases, but the vast majority were content to remain on the flowers, resting and feasting as fancy dictated. Later in the day I went back to the field. Not a solitary butterfly remained. Obviously they had risen on a freshening breeze and continued their journey, splitting up into companies and preparing to colonize in various parts of the country.

Painted Ladies

Every year thousands of butterflies cross the English Channel. The Painted Ladies—which the French appropriately call La Belle Dame—are gorgeous insects, their great beauty lying in the delicate penciling of the hind wings—pearly grays and soft shades of brown contrasting vividly with the warm roseate hues and aurora tints of the upper wings. They look so frail, and yet they come from Central Africa, from south of the great Sahara Desert, and indulge in a nonstop flight of 3000 miles. So valiant are they that many do not stay in England but press on, after a brief rest, to the far shores of Iceland.

One butterfly, the Monarch, flies across the Atlantic from America. It has been trying to colonize for many years, but the milkweed, on which it thrives, does not grow in great abundance in Britain, and thus the task of colonization is impeded. It is a handsome butterfly, with a wing expanse of four inches, and a color scheme of pleasing reddish brown.

Visitors From the Baltic

The Camberwell Beauty migrates from the Baltic. It received its name when Camberwell, now such a densely populated part of London, was a village famous for its willow trees. The ancestors of this butterfly were fond of that village, and "Beauty" was an apt term for their unusual coloring of rich chocolate brown, enhanced by a black band and bright blue spots, the spots having a whitish border. Camberwell Beauty it is still called, although Camberwell is no longer on its visiting list!

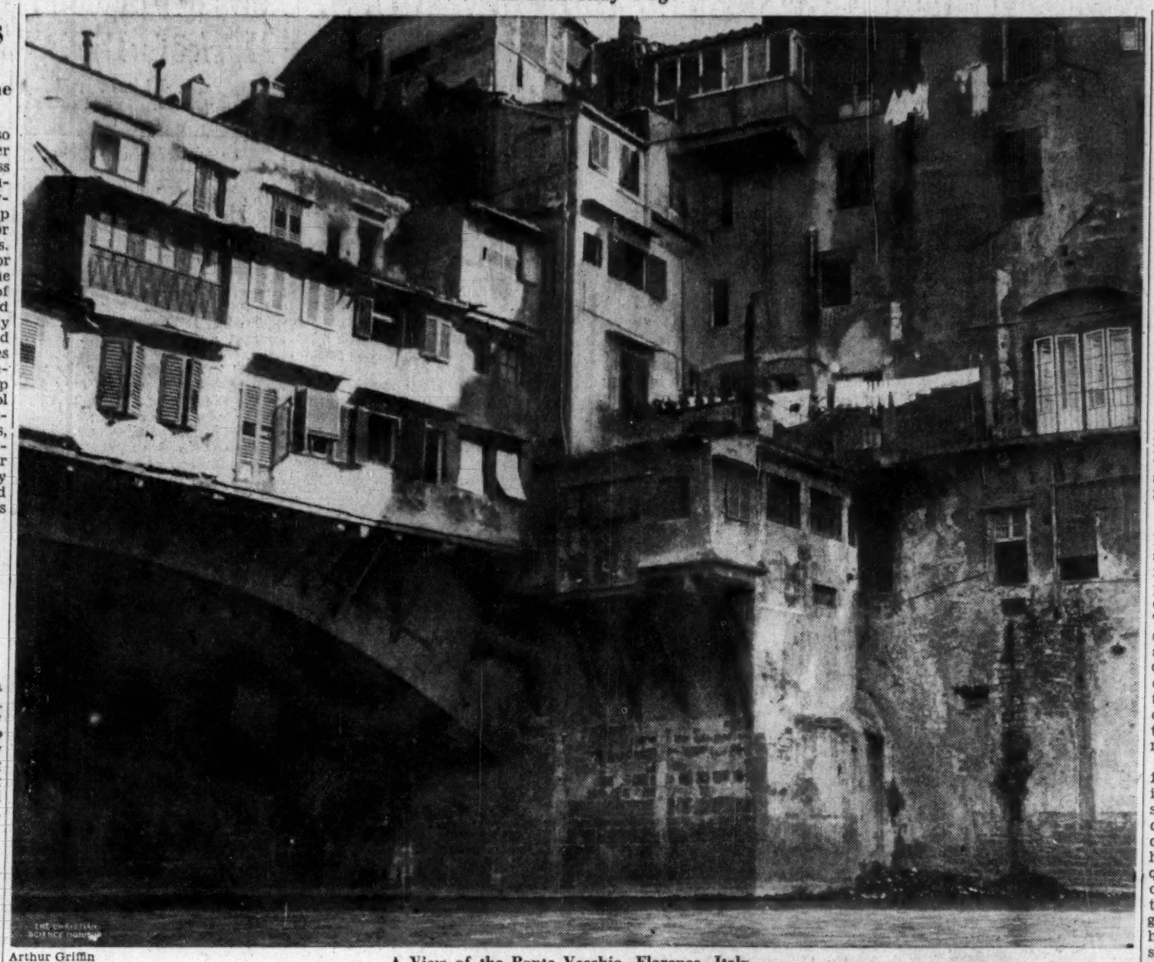
Many Cabbage White butterflies are residents in England, but they are reinforced each year by legions from the Baltic.

In May and June the handsome Red Admirals come flying across the Channel, and in the autumn their progeny flourish on the nettle plantations that abound all over England.

Boulogne is a good place from which to study the movements of migratory butterflies, for they use this port as a taking-off place for their cross-channel flights, and at sunrise fishermen often see myriads of them winging their way to some landing ground between Dover and Brighton.

Butterfly migrations usually take place during the night, and only in coastal localities is it possible to witness the arrival of the little travelers after their long and exhausting flights. When first these migrations were undertaken, the English Channel was nonexistent, for it is estimated that at least 2,000,000 years have rolled away since the pioneers of the butterfly world embarked on these marvelous adventures.

IVY SCOTT ROGERS



Arthur Griffin

A View of the Ponte Vecchio, Florence, Italy.

A Bridge That Spans Centuries

WHEN is a bridge not a bridge? One correct answer is: When it is the Ponte Vecchio! As London Bridge was 600 years ago, so today this famous bridge over the River Arno is lined on both sides with buildings; and, approaching it from either end, one can step onto it without realizing it is a bridge at all. It seems, rather, like a suddenly steep street, and like one that has been long established there. As, indeed, it has been.

The Ponte Vecchio—the name means Old Bridge—was built in the middle of the fourteenth century by Taddeo Gaddi, godson of the great artist, Giotto. But even his bridge was not wholly new. He erected it upon the foundations of an old Roman bridge which had been partly destroyed by a flood in the year 1333. Gaddi built almost as well as the Romans, for his Ponte Vecchio, with its three wide arches, has survived floods and other ravages, and still stands solidly supporting its double row of houses. And the Arno is a turbulent river to span. It is fed by mountain streams which rush down from the Apennines, and, in stormy weather, transform it into a raging yellow torrent. But normally it is a peaceful green stream flowing quietly along through the city between its banks lined with ancient houses, just as you see it in this photograph.

Among the Goldsmiths

Once upon a time the Ponte Vecchio was the butchers' quarter of Florence! But for centuries now a more pleasant and attractive trade has flourished there, that of the goldsmiths and silversmiths. Through the windows of the quaint old shops one sees artisans, young and old, at work on the precious metals. Watching over them, in the center of the bridge, stands the statue of the greatest of them all, the very prince of goldsmiths, Benvenuto Cellini. Employed by sixteenth century popes and nobles and by the King of France to fashion for them glittering baubles of gold and silver, he was one of the celebrated Florentines of his time. He was, according to his own memoirs, not only an unrivaled artist in his chosen field, but a tremendous fighter and hero in the wars which swept back and forth over Italy at that period. Certainly he was one of the most exciting and picturesque figures of the Renaissance.

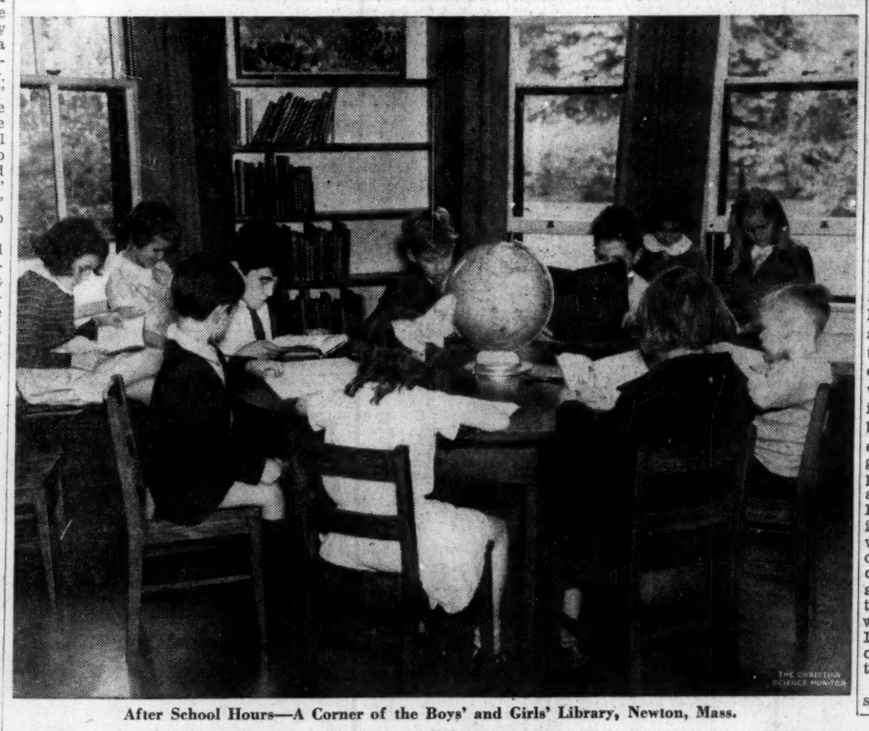
During that period Florence possessed almost more than her share of genius. The old Ponte Vecchio has echoed to the footfalls of many of her sons famed in various walks of life. In the art of ruling there were the two great Medici, Cosimo the Elder and his grandson Lorenzo the Magnificent, dictators of their day. Contemporary of the latter was the statesman, Machiavelli, who believed that a government must be either an absolutism or a democracy, preferably the former, since a democracy, he felt, was often impractical! Under such rulers, who were frequently scholars and artists themselves, art and literature flourished. Dante and Boccaccio, those two who in great measure formed the Italian language, lived in Florence.

A Constellation of Artists

As for the artists, no city can touch this one for the number of bright stars in its firmament. Cimabue, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Donatello, della Robbia, all brought her fame, but perhaps outstanding in this brilliant company are Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci. Michelangelo was both painter and sculptor, and a mighty figure of a man. Leonardo was altogether extraordinary, a universal genius. Not only did he stand at the top rank of Italian painting, but he was as well sculptor, scientist, architect, and engineer. He even visualized and experimented with flying as a possibility for man! Then, in the field of science, there was Galileo, who discovered from a swinging lamp the principle of the pendulum and who was forced to recant his assertion that the earth revolves around the sun!

With such a past it is little wonder that today Florence is like a huge museum of history and of the arts, which has a perennial charm for visitors from other lands. The Ponte Vecchio is a pleasant vantage point from which to observe the life of the city, as back and forth, at almost any hour of the day, flows a constant stream of donkeys, of boys on bicycles, of artisans on foot, of tourists scurrying to their pensions laden with loot from the jewelers' and goldsmiths' shops. On the central arch of the bridge there is a break in the rows of houses which affords one of the best views of the mountains anywhere in Florence, and, in the evening, the spectacle of some of the most gorgeous sunsets in the world. So you see, the old bridge is so much more than a bridge, or even a street or an architectural curiosity; it is the very essence of Florentine life.

C. R. W.



After School Hours—A Corner of the Boys' and Girls' Library, Newton, Mass.

On Being a Private Secretary

PERHAPS you like best the periods in your high school work when you are clicking the keys of your typewriter trying to gain speed and accuracy or recalling the queer little marks that spell whole words with but a single stroke or two of your pen. Or you may delight most in the neat pages you have finished as your assignment in bookkeeping with their carefully made figures and the correctness of the transactions recorded.

In the back of your thoughts you are probably pondering an exciting and weighty question. Its answer will mean much to you. Shall you choose this kind of work with a view to making a living from it? Your thought travels fast as with the keen expectation of youth you see a pleasant picture of yourself traveling on an ocean liner, out on deck while your employer takes a nap—a private secretary to a famous man, maybe.

Dreamers Reach the Goal

Well, your dream is not too vague. It is always the dreamer, who keeps a clear vision of some desired goal in close range, who later walks the paths his fancy trod or others equally attractive. So begin at once. Take your high school work seriously. No bit of knowledge will come amiss in such a field. Get all you can from your instructors' earnest endeavors to teach you. Be content only with the very best you can do; get a true perspective of the position of secretary in all its many details and diverse paths.

A good background of general information and readiness to take the initiative are necessary. The private secretary who gets a good salary, the chance at travel often, and the companionship of well read and highly cultured people does not qualify simply by possessing a store of textbook knowledge, speed in typing or ability to read stenographic notes quickly. No, one must have those qualifications, to be sure, but also one needs poise, dignity and tact and must be able to efface himself pleasantly at times.

Talk With Those Who Know

If it is possible for you to interview people holding positions as private secretaries they will tell you many things you should equip yourself with although they are not taught in any school. You must learn to acquire an inner poise as you go about your work each day, to think quickly, to have a gentle but firm manner and to be equally pleasant in your contacts with all the people you meet. It is well to determine to strive to gain the characteristics you need in just as logical a way as you go about learning a shorthand character.

When a situation arises among your fellow schoolmates where you are concerned see to it that you are calm, fair, and reasonable in your decision or criticism of the matter. When a classmate is in trouble be loyal and sympathetic even though you regret the circumstances. Strive to get along agreeably with everyone on the grounds and in the schoolroom for you will find the ability to make kindly contacts one of the chief requirements in the work of a private secretary.

An experienced private secretary will tell you that you must dress and conduct yourself so as to add dignity to the office you work in; you must cultivate a sense of fitness and a recognition of the things that appeal to or that irritate your employer. You must learn his idiosyncracies and be adroit enough to deal with them so he will never even dream that you have found them out. In many positions you may find that your acquisition of information must be directed intensely along one line so that you may be referred to in questions arising on many subjects relating to the line of work you are doing. You must, in short, be a person who will be a joy to work with and one who can bear the brunt of everyday companionship without showing your weak spots.

"A huge order," you say disheartedly. Oh no. Just a fine challenge to bring out the best that is in you. And your beginning this preparation the very day you decide to become—perhaps at some far distant day—the best private secretary open for engagement may be a turning point in your career. Each day will bring you problems that will train you to match your wits in the job ahead of you. When you can stand and loyally defend a schoolmate in the face of opposition or wonder; when you can keep silent because there is no need to express what you feel; when you learn to curb your temper and when you use tact and commonsense in the handling of school problems you are under direct training for the job you look forward to holding.

Begin Preparing Today

You should begin to take an intelligent and questioning interest in all things relating directly to life about you. Don't expect to succeed if your interest in world affairs or local events never stirs you to thoughtful pondering.

Learn to respect other people's opinions. A personal secretary has to submerge her ideas into those of her employer so that his policies, his ideas and his plans will move forward. When you heartily co-operate with the school class in something the whole room wishes to put over, you are learning an invaluable lesson in co-operation.

Be sincere, be quietly friendly with people you must meet or work with; be dignified and keep your poise in moments of stress; be alert to current news so that you may really be intelligent and take your part in conversation. Discern the little inhibitions of your companions so that you may avoid friction. When you have built up a background of awareness of these qualities and are on your way to acquiring them you will be ready for the secretarial school that will give you the instruction on mechanical and detail work that will fit you for the routine part of your future job as private secretary.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

(These articles describing the background and information necessary for a girl or boy who looks forward to a career in some particular field, such as store stylist, commercial artist, and others, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

The Student Prince

BEING a King is a hard job, if you are going to be a good King. It takes hard study and preparation. Sweden's Crown Prince, Gustaf Adolf, has been preparing himself well. He is a fine sportsman, but he also is an economist, an art expert, and a master of various other subjects. His life is an inspiration to all boys and girls to prepare themselves as though they, too, were to be Kings and Queens some day. More about him appears in "The 'Student Prince,'" by Cherry Ekman in the Weekly Magazine Section which was included with the Monitor yesterday.

In next week's Magazine there will be a g eat story about how a group of young French people, led by the son of a former Premier, began to explore the bottom of the sea with the simplest kind of diving equipment. They even take pictures of the fish. "The Underwater Club," by Mallory Browne, will tell all about it.

Little Bells

They're ringing sweet, they're ringing clear,
The fairy bells within.
They're lily-of-the-valley bells;
They chime when songs begin.

They ring out patterned silver sound.
And poems come tripping by —
All tip-toe light and strung with dew,
And baby-fresh, and shy.

They gather close beneath the bells
In rhythmic, jeweled line,
And scatter words like diamonds,
These little poems of mine.

I take the words up one by one.
There are "iris," "morning," "blue."
I'll give them to the hokku-man,
And see what he can do.

I pick up "tern" and tang" and "tide"
And "reef" and "rainbow-foam,"
And thank the little bells within
Four sounding a sea-poem!

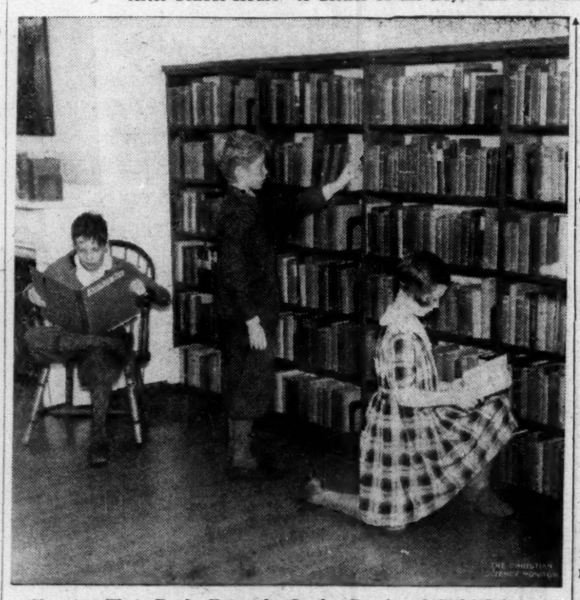
Oh, hear them ringing sweet and clear,
The fairy bells within,
The lily-of-the-valley bells
That chime when songs begin!

DORIS HEUSTIS MILLS.

A Puzzle

Six busy people are hidden in the following sentences. What are their occupations?

1. The wind was blowing the sails of the toy mill in Ernest's face.
2. You shouldn't bake rice, you should boil it.
3. I can, with this hoe, make ridges for the seeds.
4. Thinking it was a Roc, he mistook the bird for a fabulous one.
5. If it likes the food it will wag its tail or lick your hand.
6. Gooseberries are nice, but cherries are nicer.



Choosing Their Books From the Stacks, Boys' and Girls' Library, Newton, Mass.

Making Words Come Alive

"COME in, Jane and Jim; did you look up the words I gave you?" asked Grandfather.

"Yes," said Jane, "and mine were all about cloth."

"I thought you'd like that, as you are so much interested in clothes," said Grandfather. "What did you find about 'calico'?"

"The word came from Calicut, India. That mustn't be confused with Calcutta, which is in northeast India. Calicut is on the southwest coast.

Cloths from India

"Another cloth that got its name from India is madras—named from the city of Madras. India seems to be famous for cloth; here's a woolen one, cashmere, from Kashmir, India, so called because it was at first made entirely from the wool of the cashmere goat.

"I found out where damask tablecloths and draperies got their name, too. It came from the city of Damascus, where they were originally made.

"France also is famous for cloth. Denim—was first called 'serge de Nimes,' from Nimes, a city of France. And cretonne is from Creton, a village in Normandy. That is the end of my list."

"I began with roads," said Jim. "'Macadam' got its name from John Loudon McAdam, who invented that process of roadmaking. He was born in 1756 at Ayr in Scotland. After working for his uncle in New York for a while, he returned to Scotland and began to consider ways of improving the roads. He spent a great deal of his own money on these experiments, and finally decided that broken stone made very good roads. He was right, and that is why we have 'macadamized' roads today.

Ingenious Scotsmen

"Another Scotsman added to our comfort. He was Charles Mackintosh, the chemist. He discovered that by cementing two thicknesses of india rubber together by means of naphtha, he had a waterproof fabric. So we call raincoats 'mackintoshes.' He, too, was born in the eighteenth century."

"Have you noticed how many important things happened in the 18th century, children?" asked Grandfather.

"Yes," answered Jim. "But my next man lived later—Capt. Charles Boycott. He was agent for the estates of the Earl of Erne in Ireland in 1880. The tenants wanted to decide on the rents they would pay, and he refused to accept their terms. They treated him very badly, and then let him alone. I had heard of people being 'boycotted,' but didn't understand the word before.

St. Audrey's Day

"You both did a very thorough job," said Grandfather. "Have you heard things called 'tawdry'?"

"Yes," said Jane, "Mother said that some lace I wanted on a dress was tawdry, and she wouldn't let me have it."

"She meant it looked cheap and showy; didn't she? Long ago there was a fair held on St. Audrey's Day. Gaudy, showy things were sold at the fair. People referred to them as from the fair of St. Audrey, and those words were contracted to 'tawdry,'" explained Grandfather.

"Grandfather, why don't you ask Mother and Dad to prepare some words next time, as we did tonight? They are so interested in hearing ours," suggested Jim.

"That's just what we'll do; and then we'll have a really big audience," said Grandfather. E. M.

What Vocation?

Are you interested in a career in the field of arts, music, drama, or business? Whichever calling you choose to follow, you can prepare for it at high standard schools that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

If possible, it would pay you to call personally on the schools of interest to you for information regarding courses, rates, etc. Should any of the schools be in another city, you can get complete details by mail.

Consult the school advertisements on the Tuesday and Saturday Education Pages.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-15 Mass.

Christmas Cards—100% profit selling friends, Neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment, 10 other boxes Exp unnecessary Bonuses. Request samples. Schwer. 2810 Westfield. Mass.

CORP manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory co-operation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlazOil Products Company, Cleveland, O.

HELP SPREAD the TRUE MEANING of CHRISTMAS! Sell Christmas cards with greetings by Minny M. E. Avery; good profits; samples on approval. THE CARD CRAFT COMPANY, Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Clownit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-102, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 25c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

COLLECTOR'S agent wants antiques of all descriptions, bureaus, tables, chairs, dishes, etc. RICHARD FINE, 10 Wyoming St., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 4298.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 1545 East 8th St.—Upper part 2-family, 6 rooms, refrigeration, heat and hot water, garage, $60. Dewey 9-0295.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NINE-ROOM apartment, light; near subway; $65 monthly. Long Island City, N. Y. Stillwell 4-7766.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, first floor; 3 rooms, one bath upstairs, recreation room, basement; oil heat; 2-car garage. Mrs. C. Nelson, 900 Sherman Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-4111.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings. Also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd. Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture pianos silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St. N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5979

HAIRDRESSERS

CO-OPERATING with your budget: three items for $1: SHAMPOO, FINGER WAVE and MANICURE. EDWINA GRACE BEAUTY SHOP, 238 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. Su. 7-8933.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD cleaning woman, living vicinity Coolidge Corner, Brookline, work one day a week. 10-4. Reply R-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving references and rate.

LUNCH cook, experienced; also woman for counter and general work. Call after 5 p. m. 65 Gold St., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Furnished house, six months or longer; 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil burner, Frigidaire, garage; adults; references. OWNER, 8362 119th St.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St. Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1837.

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY

Brooklyn, N. Y., 520 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church. Latest Fall Models, $1.98 up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS

Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES. Storage and Removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS Florida, Pacific Coast Points and Europe. Telephone EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANOS

PIANOS FOR RENT

Grand and upright, low prices, reliable makes. CHARLES A. ROSS CO., 110 Summer St., Boston

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, Mass.—A furnished suite of 2 rooms with private lavatory and toilet, on second floor; newly decorated sunny rooms; in exceptional location; excellent meals; a home of refinement and comfort. ASP 2505.

SALEM, MASS., 107 Columbus Avenue—Attractive private home for one person; refs. exchanged. E. L. HARVEY, Tel. 5352-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable double front rooms, twin beds. COM. 6407.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Finely furnished room, single house, or rent entire to party of means. Box T-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—New location, Stratton Inn opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St. Choice rms, meals optional. Tel. Long 8737.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, Cortelyou Rd and East 22nd St.—Sunny rooms, private home, for business people, single or double; walking distance to Christian Science church and two subways; $5.00. Buckminster 4-3021.

N. Y. C., W. 84th St.—Room, very large and light, adjoining bathroom; private family of three adults; elevator apartment; reasonable. Sus. 7-1997.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

RESPONSIBLE women wanted to organize sales group; must have car; expenses and generous commission; references required. Kennedy Studios, Terminal Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

SALESLADY for ladies' specialty shop; $15 week. Write Box W-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINE, good working colored boy, 17, wishes employment after school, Saturdays and holidays, willing to do anything; 30 cents an hour. Tel. Oakwood 7366 (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.).

MECHANIC, 30 years' experience, sales ability, wishes position. Write Box M-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAPERONER, office manager, 15 years diversified experience, adaptable, offers services to business house in any capacity. MRS. ELIZABETH GRISELMAN, 520 Tinton Ave., N.Y.C.

EXPERIENCED desk clerk, housekeeper, matron, manager; college, club, institution, apartment, hotel, bookkeeper; good organizer. Write Box T-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GRADUATE dietitian desires position, preferably with Christian Science school; splendid references. Elizabeth Schwarz, 8906 161st St., Jamaica, N. Y.

POSITION as companion attendent to lady going South or Bermuda; experienced, adaptable. Write Box C-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL NURSE—Companion; wide experience, excellent driver; go anywhere; best references. VAUGHAN ROSS, 17 Spring St., Lexington, Mass.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. K. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Good, Warm Coats for Children! Winter Coats, 3-Piece Coat Sets, SPECIAL! $10

HOWLAND'S

3-DAY SALE

FUR COATS

Caracul, Kidskin, Muskrats, etc.

Sale Priced $78 to $195

MEIGS & CO.

FRED C. CHASE
representing
THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc.
283 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
Dealer for
1936 DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Res. 5-1022 - Bus. 4-5151

Gowns Suits Furs

of the Better Kind

THOMPSON'S

HENRY C. REID & SON

JEWELERS

1134 BROAD STREET

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*

We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GREENWICH

October Stationery Special

100 LONG SHEETS
100 SHORT SHEETS
100 ENVELOPES
Ivory Finish

Printed with your name and address on both paper and envelopes (brown ink) all for $1.00

THE QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
34 E. PUTNAM AVENUE

COS COB Cleaners and Tailors

Fur Cleaning and Altering

GRISWOLD BROTHERS
134 Post Road Tel. Cos Cob Greenwich 2991

E. M. KEENAN

Successor to S. R. Greenberger

JEWELER SILVERSMITH

Old Gold Bought

Estimates comparison adjusted

271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

All-Steel Refrigerators

The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.

262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

FALL FOOTWEAR

"For Every Occasion"

FAVORITE SHOE STORE

92 Greenwich Ave. 102 N. Main St.
Greenwich, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone: 6-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday

Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

KNOX

Instant Gelatine
6 Varieties—7c a box

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Apple Turnovers

Made of delicious pie crust and with a thin sugar frosting.

5c Each

BREAD SHOPS
555 Asylum Street 1123 Main St.
536 Asylum Street

W. C. MASON CO., Inc.

Successors to Hatch & North

Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner

726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

Christmas Cards?

Yes, of course, you will want the best selection from our assortment, which is NOW COMPLETE.

Choice—Reasonable—Satisfactory
(What more could you ask?)

WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICIANS

852 MAIN STREET

When You

Purchase Goods

Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

4 YEARS OLD

Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.

OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Saze-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

WINTER COATS

Special Selling of

Fur Trimmed Dress Coats, $1.90 to $24.75

Sport Coats

at Great Savings

$7.67 to $14.75

J. C. PENNEY

45-47 WEST MAIN STREET

October Bedding Sales

Simmons Mattresses and Springs

BULLARD FOWLER & LA PLACE

75-79 W. MAIN STREET Phone 3200

Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Company

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

W. G. SCHWINK

MILK and CREAM

Pasteurized or Raw

Also VITAMIN D MILK

PHONE 1661

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES

for

DAD and SON

R. W. Camp Co.

412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market

99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997

SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS - - 35c

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP

Specializing in
Bouclé and Woolens Cleaning and Dyeing

415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
96 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 182

NOW IN PROGRESS

Our 25th Anniversary CELEBRATION

Take Advantage of Genuine Savings

Connecticut Furriers, Inc.
87 W. MAIN STREET, NEW BRITAIN
Phone 2989

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays

Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

The LEEPER Co.

All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning

42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

THE SHOP ON WHEELS

PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE

CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624 2-1274

MANHATTAN

Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.

Our Work Speaks for Itself

60 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

Established 1900

MICHAELS

JEWELERS OPTICIANS

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰ WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

André & John

Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns

26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

MONARCH LAUNDRY

for

Careful Curtain Laundering

Call 5-2161

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN

Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Engravers

Greeting Cards, Gifts
Costume Jewelry

Wilson's Fish Market

196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

We Deliver 6-3136

JAMES MARRA

23½ Norton Street
SHOES TO ORDER
Fine Repairing and Rebuilding
Estab. 1910
Open evenings 'till 7 P. M.

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST. 4-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Topcoat Time

Camel Hairs, Fleeces, Knit-Tex, Real Harris Tweeds —Variety of Models.

$25 to $45

FRANK MARTIN & SONS

5th Birthday Celebration

at

Stamford DEPARTMENT STORE
ATLANTIC & BELL STS.

There's always quality and value behind our fixed low price policy.

General Insurance

LIFE ANNUITIES
REAL ESTATE

The Vick Harding Realty Co.
TEL. 4-2197 135 ATLANTIC ST.

TELEPHONE 3-4393
THE SPELLCO PAINT CO.
PAINTS WALL PAPER GLASS
Specializing in Wallhide
454 MAIN STREET

M. W. Flemming Coal Co.

Coal—Fuel Oils
Mason Supplies

52 PULASKI STREET

Day or Night Phone 3-1147 — Night Phone 4-6558

If you have difficult hair to wave why not try one of our machineless waves? Excellent for white or bleached hair, too.
JAMAL MACHINELESS
8.50 for Croquinole—10.00 for Spiral
ZOTOS MACHINELESS
10.00 for Croquinole—12.00 for Spiral.

C. J. PATTERSON

BAUMANS KIDDYLAND
IS "HEADQUARTERS"
For Children's Winter Fashions

A store filled with sensible, serviceable apparel—beautifully styled, reasonably priced.

221 ATLANTIC STREET

MILLER'S Re-Opens

A Famous Store Comes Back Into Its Own!

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD

I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes

Sold in Connecticut at

L. SPELKE & SON . . . STAMFORD
I. MILLER . . . . . NEW HAVEN
I. MILLER . . . . . HARTFORD

Town and Country Ensembles

Distinctive Millinery

THE FRENCH SHOP

55 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

HOME DECORATIONS

When you start touching up your home in preparation for the long winter in-door period —

COME TO OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

And see the New Things on display in Home Furnishings.

New Curtains - New Drapes - New Pillows New Shades, and The Big Assortments of Materials by the yard if you make your own.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.

Be Prepared for the Cold Weather

Part Wool Blankets
All Wool Blankets

Famous makes to select from—full assortments and inviting prices are their feature. Buy Blankets now.

Silk and Wool Bathrobes

Cleaned by Perrys Are Cleaner and Stay Clean Longer

PERRYS

41 JEFFERSON STREET PHONE 3-3161

"BILLIKEN" Shoes

for Boys and Girls

Start your children back to school in "Billiken" True-Posture Shoes!

HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

HUPFELDT BROS.

Optometrists
Optical Goods

Phone Vernon 4030

401 N. Howard St., cor. Mulberry St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Everything

for the

Family and the Home

Everything that is new and style-right for Fall

now ready at

Whitney's

IN ALBANY, N. Y.

Only a Few More Days!

LORD PEPPERELL SHIRTS

Regularly $1.65

$1.39

In a short time, these famous Lord Pepperell Broadcloth Shirts will return to $1.65 price. Plain colors and novelty patterns . . . get your supply now!

Men's Shop — Street Floor

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.

PAINT HEADQUARTERS

Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.

TEL. 4-4163

Phone 5-2718 — Phone Nights—2-9682

JAKED and VIGARS

Auto Repairs and Storage
Battery Service
Auto Electric Service

132 NORTH LAKE AVE. ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

Furniture—Rugs

Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages

175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

For the Smartest Styles in

Dresses, Coats, Suits

Try

STEEFEL BROS.

82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

See for Yourself

Our Fine Suits and Top Coats

$25 to $75

BOYCE AND MILWAIN

66 and 68 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

Superior

WYOMING ANTHRACITE

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES — ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Egyptian Tearoom

. . . for a satisfying noon day luncheon . . . for a refreshing snack at mid-afternoon.

Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

McLEAN'S

celebrates its

54TH ANNIVERSARY

with a great sale of high grade merchandise at less than regular prices.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

GENTLEMEN of DISTINCTION

are choosing

FLORSHEIM, DR. LOCKE and BOSTONIANS

Parlor City Shoe Co.

40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3214

BRONXVILLE

Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches

DULETO TAILOR

CLEANING
PRESSING

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil

Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

PONDFIELD BAKERY

77 Pondfield Road

Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store.

Nicoline

HAIRDRESSING SALON

It is easy to be well groomed when you entrust yourself to our dependable services.

67 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 1101

WILLIAM Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics

71 Pondfield Road
Tel 6260-6261

Kenwood Blankets

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers

Proprietor Service

65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies

Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

Miss WILLIAMS SHOP

81 Pondfield Road

Select Personal Christmas Cards Early

Books - Renting Library - Cards

TELEPHONE 3379

D. STRUSS, Inc.

Fancy Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays, from 4 to 9 and evenings till 10

56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650—5651

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy

Prompt, Efficient Service

116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite

EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke

EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

JOHN PUEHN

MEATS

A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry

Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)

337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Furriers

West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN

Coal and Lumber

Builders' Supplies—Paints

PHONE 52

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Full Line of

Ladies' Snappy Footwear

Narrow in the Heel Snug in the Arch—at $3.95

CHARLES BROOKINS

HALLOWE'EN NOVELTIES and FANCY BOXES of WHITMAN'S PAGE & SHAW CHOCOLATES DURAND

BOSTON CANDY STORE

HARRISON

FUEL OILS

Fair Chester Oil Co.

OIL BURNER SALES SERVICE

Sales Agents Timken Oil Burner

Tel. Mamaroneck 2020

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047

Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent.

405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

LINENS

selling the best for 47 years

Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke

16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

THE WIGGERY

EXPERT MANICURING

Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2603 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

QUALITY WERNER'S FOODS

Delicatessen

3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.

CHARLES O. BOYER

SUPERIOR PRINTING

Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

ELMHURST

Havemeyer 9-0057

ELMHURST VAN & STORAGE CO.

Local and Long Distance Moving
LICENSED PIANO MOVERS

43-24 91st Place At Elmhurst Bridge

Medina Beauty Parlor

We Specialize in Personality Hair Cutting and Permanent Waving

Complete Line of Cosmetics

90-39 CORONA AVENUE New. 9-2459

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOUNDATION GARMENTS

Made to Order

Standard Makes Fitted to Measurement

SELMAR FORM STUDIO

Also a New and Complete Line of GIFTS

1824 CORNAGA AVE. Far Rock. 7-6907

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338

ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY

"Where Quality Rules"

Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials

Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.

1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

SOS

Gas and Service Station

Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church

CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

Florsheim Shoes

for Men and Women

Footwear for the Entire Family

ALBERT HYMAN

1037 Central Avenue

Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004

Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.

Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized

1909 MOTT AVE., opp. Gem Theatre

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Telephone Cedarhurst 1776

Colonial Meat Market

G. HARTMANN, Prop.

Prime Meats and Poultry

430 CENTRAL AVENUE

See Our New 1936

Philco Radio

WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE

513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

Twin Sweater Sets and Sportswear

THE BOULEVARD SHOP

141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

CLARA P. ANDREWS HAIRDRESSER

154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Complete Beauty Service

Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.

Phone Flushing 9-2813

Headquarters for HALLOWE'EN DECORATIONS

Attractive Christmas Cards and Box Assortments.

Gifts—Handmade Flowers.

CECIL'S GIFT SHOPPE

41-45A Main Street
Between Post Office and Library

FREEPORT

Famous Blue Bird ARCH SUPPORT SHOES

FORMERLY KNOWN FROM COAST-TO-COAST AS "DR. MILES" ARCH SHOES

Cut Out Oxfords! One-Strap Pumps! Blucher Oxfords! Black and Brown Throat Oxfords! Also White Kid!

Leibert's Shoes

89 So. Main Street, opposite Loft's Freeport

NEW? No—Only Last Year's Clothes Rejuvenated by

C. V. BOLLER CO.

Tailors and Cleaners

70 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 3098

F. MONTALBANO

292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue

Shoes Rebuilt Like New

Just Phone We Do the Rest

Phone Freeport 3698

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY

64 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2172

Complete stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES for School and Dress, Dancing Slippers and Gym Shoes. X-Ray Fitting.

Serving Monitor Readers for Over Seven Years.

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over

for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

CORNELL FUNERAL HOME, Inc.

46 GREENWICH STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Robert M. Howland, Mgr.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.

58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONES { Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
{ Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

Radiator Covers

and Complete Enclosures

Andirons and Fireplace Accessories
Furnace and Stove Supplies

BLUMBERG'S Paints Hardware

278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

NEW CENTRAL MARKET

Meats, Groceries, Vegetables

Moderate Prices *Free Delivery*

4 Greenwich St. Hempstead 448

RE-UPHOLSTERING

We rebuild your old 3-piece set in the latest materials, at pre-season prices $49.50 up

Venetian Blinds
Slip Covers at patronage prices, $14.95 up.

Nassau Upholstery Company
298 Fulton Ave., opp. R. R. Sta.
Tel. Hempstead 422

Tel. 7645 *Free Delivery*

GEORGE'S

Fruit and Vegetable Market

289 Front Street, Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD Floral Park

Floral Park 5289-W

Painting, Decorating Paper Hanging

H. W. RAMSEY

38 VAN SICLEN AVENUE FLORAL PARK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Brighton Cleaning Stores

49 cents

Suits — Dresses — Coats

We Call and Deliver, no charge.

Northern Blvd., cor. 85th St. Hav. 9-1636

BRIGHTON LAUNDRY

Hand Finished Service 12c per pound

5c extra for shirts

3766 86th Street Hav. 9-2699

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Stanley's — Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
For Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-14 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

CAMEO SHOPS
UPHOLSTERY
Repairing
Lamps and Tables
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82ND STREET Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Mosher & Howell
3712 82ND STREET
Munsingwear Non-Run Glove Silk Vests, Pants, Bloomers at $1.00.
Munsingwear Rayon Run-Resistant Vests, Pants, Bloomers, 69c.

INSURANCE
Apartments for Rent
WM. GRAHAM CO.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

The Celeste Shop
Moderately Priced
Smart Afternoon and Sport Dresses
$3.95 and $6.95
8303 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

JAMAICA
BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)
HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave Rep 9 8070-8071

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Coats made to order at no extra charge
Repairing Remodeling
89-67-164th Street Republic 9-0100

LYNBROOK
MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIER
"You need not be expensively corseted to be properly fitted."
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations on any price garment.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Corner Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

Frederick's Delicatessen
SPECIAL
Roasted Chickens with dressing
Only 89c—also
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 635-R

VALENCIA MARKET
Meat—Fish
Vegetables—Fruit
33 Atlantic Avenue

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
Gift Shop
Greeting Cards
PARTY GOODS
Gifts for Every Occasion
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
— DELIVERY SERVICE —
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE —
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
RONKONKOMA 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

DOMESTIC PAINT CO., Inc.
Paints, Varnishes, Artist Supplies, etc.
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH—11 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK
MISSOURI 7-1075 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. CLOSED MONDAY

Rosanne's
Dress Shoppe
DRESSES
for All Occasions
ANNE METZER 104-11 211TH COURT BELLAIRE, L. I., N. Y.

FRANK WYNS BAKERY
221-13 Jamaica Ave — 9105 Springfield Blvd.
Try Our Famous
BUTTER CREAM CAKES
BUTTER HORNS
Made With Sweet Butter

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
Lauralton 8-2357, 8-2555

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
106-09
Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill 2-4001
Makes Delicious SALAD DRESSINGS
Telephone Virginia 7-9091

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Gorton's
Codfish in Cartons
105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE
The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Featuring Bridal Veils, Brides-Maids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8169

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

AWNINGS
SHADES
VENETIAN
BLINDS
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Cleveland 7-4440—3-8789

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
TYPEWRITERS
—Repair Service—
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4550
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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31 Yale Place, 8 a m to 1 p m daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Ferlman Flower Service

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.* 274 MERRICK RD.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

Park Grand Service Station
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

EUGENE GEIGER
Slip Covers — Draperies
UPHOLSTERING
NEW FURNITURE TO ORDER
144 No. Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 5366

R. V. C. 805
The Belcher Beauty Shop
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Facials
243 Sunrise Highway

TRIPLE SSS SERVICE STATION
Be sure to have your car
Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

MAMARONECK
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2440
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y
Telephone Larchmont 2068 — Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y. — 149 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BETTY'S SHOPPE
HIGH GRADE MILLINERY
At moderate prices for the well-dressed women.
Old Hats Made Over Into New Styles
12½ East Second Street
Between 3rd and 4th Aves.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2600 Oak 2600

Have you seen a copy of
"SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3d Avenue
James D Rough — Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—3226
LIKNU Service
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

CHRIS W. CARL
13 EAST SECOND STREET
Wiring for Light, Heat, Power and Signals.
"A Complete Electrical Service"

NEWBURGH

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave. Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

NUROCO CONE-CLEANED ANTHRACITE
and NUROCO FINE FUEL OIL are sold over the guarantee of a LOCAL firm doing business 74 years at the same address.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
22 PELHAM ROAD N. R. 199

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

MEMORANDUM
TO MY MONITOR PATRONS:
It is to your advantage to do Your Christmas shopping early!
Leonard Talner
JEWELER
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
651 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE. N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

JANE DRAKE SHOP
MRS. BARUCH, *Prop.*
FALL SHOWING OF INTERESTING NEW MODELS
DRESSES for EVERY OCCASION
at
MODERATE PRICES
12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Singer's
SPORTSWEAR
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, New York

FOR BOYS
SUITS, OVERCOATS
MACKINAWS
LUMBERJACKS
QUALITY and VARIETY
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street New Rochelle 2393

RAINBOW SHOP
ROSE KIEBERT, *Mgr.*
"High Fashion at Low Prices"
DRESSES
Sizes 11 to 17 — 12 to 20 — 38 to 50
2.98 — 3.98
ALL HATS, 1.00
79 Centre Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Only a Few Steps off Main St.)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone OLinville 2-9573
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
The Home of a Perfect Permanent Wave
344 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Decatur and Hull Avenues

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

A. OLEWACK
FUR SHOP
Furs Remodeled, Repaired. New Coats made to order. Very low prices.
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

STONE RINGS—WEDDING RINGS
The very latest designs.
JEWELRY REMODELED
R. M. PARTRIDGE JEWELER WATCHMAKER
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Wed. 6:30 p.m.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

Paints and Painters' Supplies — Lucas
Free Deliveries
Flatbush Paint Center
1861 Flatbush Avenue
Nightingale 4-2448

SHOES
ENNA JETTICK
RED CROSS
FLORSHEIM
DR. POSNER'S
BUSTER BROWN
KINGS BOOTERY 7110-5TH AVE

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

Manhattan

DRESSES, KNIT SUITS
Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for... 5.00
St. Leon, 1410 Broadway, cor. 39th St., 29th fl.

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME.
THE BARCLAY BARBER SHOP
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI 2-5900

PEEKSKILL

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture • Floor Coverings
Shades • Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

PORT CHESTER

KESBEC
Quality Service Stations
• ESSO • ESSOLENE • ESSOLUBE
427 N. Main St. and Foot of Byram Hill
Phone 283 Phone 4325

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable.
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

Jesse T. Davis & Son, Inc.
Builders' Supplies
Let us make your storm sash and cut down your coal bills.
MARVIN PLACE Phone 2120

POUGHKEEPSIE

The Mexican Mart
Sunny Romantic Mexico with its entrancing, colorful life gives you the unusual,
A MEXICAN MART
More charming, original gifts for holiday occasions, such as Christmas, you could not find. Hand-made Mexican glassware, pottery and linens are "finds" here.
Gifts for Everyone from 15c to $6.00
ART DEPARTMENT

Luckey Platt & Co.
ARTCRAFT-PRESS
Commercial Printing
22 Barclay Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paul E. Hankinson, Mgr.
TELEPHONE 3874-J

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

"HALLOWEEN"
Cakes — Pastries — Cookies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street

Smith Brothers Restaurant
The OYSTER BAR is now open for the Season.
Richly Furred Winter Coats
$25 to $69.50
Sport Coats $10 to $55
Dresses $5 to $15
Bauer's Shoppe, Inc.
260 Main Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
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What's Going On in the Arts

Vose Galleries

PORTRAITS by Lucia Warren furnish a supplementary display to the Impressionist exhibition at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square.

Miss Warren works in a conscientious manner, depicting her sitters in straightforward fashion. She concentrates upon the traits of their features, making a special effort to transcribe them correctly to the canvas. Her painting is workmanlike and gains probably in most instances a recognizable likeness of the sitter. More experience will no doubt give the painter a greater freedom, a sense of relaxation. When she extends her subject matter somewhat beyond the rigid borders of the model she gains breadth in more than one sense. The portrait of Mr. Howard Slayman, seated at the piano, is a good example. Miss Warren gives some hint here of her potentialities in the direction of composition and portraiture with atmospheric enhancement.

Among the sitters depicted are Mrs. Harriett Mayor, Mr. Robert Breck, Mrs. Charles Lewis Harding and Miss Charlotte Lamson.

Goodman-Walker

An exceptional exhibition occupies the walls of the Goodman-Walker Galleries in Copley Square. There are paintings on silk by Chinese and Korean artists of many centuries ago. The subjects include landscapes, figures against landscapes, birds, fruit and flowers.

We have been spoiled somewhat for lesser Oriental works of art by the incomparable collections in the Boston and Fogg Art Museums. But the current display at Goodman-Walker's is of high standard. It challenges the connoisseurship of the visitor, for none of the pictures has been attributed. Some pictures seem to be early Sung, some late Sung. All display the Chinese approach to nature, viewing it either in extensive aspect of mountain and valley, or in smaller dimension in the shapes of branches and the bloom of flowers. Whatever the subject and its measure, it invariably achieves cosmic significance by the time the artist has completed it. Such dynamics in the strokes which shape a bamboo reed, such deftness in the plumage of birds, the jagged shapes of mountains. The calligraphic touch appears often in tendrils, in drapery folds. The Chinese painter succeeded in exalting his subjects by lifting them out of the aspect of the immediate and perishable, and endowing them with universality.

D. A.

At Exactly 8:40 (O. T.)

STILL beginning each evening at exactly 8:40 (or thereabouts), Life as it appears to John Murray Anderson et al. continues to be represented at the Shubert Theater by a second company. In its present condition the show is, by exception, remarkable chiefly for its sketches. There is some excellent acrobatic dancing by Buster West and Lucille Page, and some moderately interesting maneuvers by Josephine Schwartz and the Weidman Group; otherwise the dancing is routine.

The score and the singing are exceptionally undistinguished. There are good color schemes in the costumes. But the satirical skits are most rewarding. "The Window Dresser Goes to Bed" is now famous. "Chin Up" pokes irreverent fun at the correct Englishman. "C'est la Vie" is at the expense of Noel Coward, "The Charity Bazaar" takes radio announcers for a ride and "A Day at the Broker's" ridicules the stock market racket. Milton Berle, Ann Seymour and Charles Kemper are now the leading comedians.

Soloist

Frances Nash

Who Will Play Chopin's E Minor Piano Concerto in Jordan Hall Next Sunday Afternoon at the First Concert of the Season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, Conductor

"Maria Chapdelaine"

WINNER of the Grand Prix du Cinema Français, "Maria Chapdelaine," drawn from Louis Hémon's novel, is the new film at the Fine Arts. Cinematically, it is an excellent production, with good photography of the Quebec countryside, and imaginative visual flow. Moreover, the acting has distinction. Madeleine Renaud is a sympathetic Maria and Jean Gabin a virile François. André Bacqué and Suzanne Desprès make the parents understandable and Alexandre Rignault is an appealing Eutrope.

The motivation of the story, however, is less satisfactory. It is brought out that these French-Canadian peasants have a heritage of three centuries on their adopted soil, that they are a sturdy, independent race. It is also brought out that they are quite ignorant, and have no apparent prospect of cultural advancement. Why, then, should we be asked to admire Maria for remaining, at the behest of the priest, to marry a clodhopper whom she does not love, instead of going to the city as the wife of a man she loves at least as much? The argument that because people have lived for 300 years in an inhospitable land they must live there for 300 years more is somehow unconvincing.

L. A. S.

Films in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"MUSIC in the Blood," the latest German musical film, is a delightful and charming entertainment. Its story is simple, and delicately told, being a rather fragile romance between a young girl student in the music schools of Dresden and a promising composer who has just taken his degree. The course of the tale provides opportunities for some exquisite shots of the river Elbe, its towers and crags looking especially lovely when outlined against black storm clouds in the gathering dusk.

"Music in the Blood" is conceived throughout in the right frivolous temper, with the realization that nothing in its sentimental incidents will mean to its characters after the passing of a few years, anything more than the dim memories of a summer's dream.

"The Song of Ceylon," a John Grierson production, is one of those films which are rapidly earning for the British General Post Office the unexpected reputation of being the most intelligent film producing organization in the world. The picture is not literary in the sense of being esoteric, nor is it literary through being closely bound by an elaborate script; yet it has in a quite striking degree some of the qualities which give to English literature its high place in the heirarchy of the arts.

The song that ends "Twelfth Night,"

> When that I was and a little tiny boy,
> With hey, ho, the wind and the rain,

one of the loveliest things ever written, is not the less lovely because no one knows precisely what it means. Its beauty lies in a suggestion, of things not to be fully explained. Some of the photography of "The Song of Ceylon," especially the shadowy, cross-cut feet of the prowling beast of prey at the beginning of the picture, has this same magic.

Moreover, in dignity and in style the commentary to "The Song of Ceylon" is equal to the film. It was written by Robert Knox about the year 1680, and is spoken with a grave, almost muffled, deliberation well-suited to the mood of the picture.

France Awaits Moves Of Radical Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Laval's economy cuts is very strong among the Radicals, and at least a large portion of the Party disagrees with his partiality to Italy, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is also charged by many Radicals with being far too tolerant toward the "Fascist" leagues such as the "Croix de Feu" of Col. François de la Rocque.

Twice before—in the case of Raymond Poincaré in 1928, and of Gaston Doumergue in November of last year—the annual Congress of the Radical Party has resulted, under somewhat similar circumstances, in the overthrow of the French Government. There is a popular French proverb which says "Never two without three."

From a purely electoral point of view, on the other hand, the chances are that the Laval Cabinet will not be overthrown, but will be left uneasily in office until the general legislative elections next May.

Tactical Maneuvers

If the Radicals can avoid overthrowing the Government, and yet at the same time evade giving their approval to the unpopular salary cuts, then political tactics would appear to point to the advisability of letting M. Laval survive and bear the brunt of his deflation policies. Then at election time the Radicals could reconstitute their old electoral alliance with the Socialists, which, owing to the peculiarities of the French system of balloting, has served them so well in the past.

Financial and monetary considerations also enter into the picture, for it is openly questioned whether any government of the Left which, having succeeded M. Laval's Cabinet, denounces the economy decrees, could possibly avoid devaluation of the franc. If the economy program is abandoned, the old dilemma, deflation or devaluation, will reappear in all its intensity. Thus it may be that the current congress will decide not only the fate of the present French Government, but the future of the franc as well.

Columbia Awards Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — David Carnahan Williams of Portland, Ore., Rhodes scholar, has been awarded the Samuel Willard Bridgeham Fellowship in Columbia University for 1935-36, Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of the university, announced today. Mr. Williams will receive a stipend of $1275 and will engage in research in structural engineering as a candidate for the master of science degree in civil engineering. He received the bachelor of science degree at the University of Oregon in 1932.

Recall Plan Gives Aberhart Check On Social Crediters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — The recall system which, according to promises made in the recent Social Credit campaign, will be brought into operation by means of a legislative enactment at the next session, will not, as was at first supposed, give the electors power to recall a member of the Legislature to whose conduct objection may be taken. On the contrary, Premier William Aberhart has stated it is the intention that this recall will tie a member of the Legislature to his constituency association and make him subject to resignation on request of his organization.

With the recall privilege limited to the political organization to which the legislative members belong it would enable the Social Credit party to keep a close check on the actions of Premier Aberhart's supporters and to hold a penalty or threat over an elected member should he evidence any independent action contrary to Social Credit principles.

A KIND heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Daily Features

IT IS better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—JOHNSON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

Renting Furniture

AS A help toward paying college expenses, one young man of my acquaintance went to the leading furniture store that had a large stock of secondhand furniture. The young man advanced the idea of renting it out to students of the college town, piece by piece, at a nominal monthly rental fee. Nearly half of the students batched one way or another; and even those living in furnished rooms often wanted some extra piece of furniture.

The furniture dealer told the college student to experiment with the idea, and he would split all receipts 50-50. Today the boy is paying for his room rent and half his board; and by next term he expects to make all his expenses from this new business.

R. P. S.

Daily Anecdote

Patriotic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK the Great was very proud of his tall grenadiers. One day, when he was reviewing them, he was accompanied by Sir Robert Sutton, whom he asked if he thought an equal number of Englishmen could beat them.

"Sir, I do not venture to assert that," replied Sir Robert, "but I know that half the number would try."

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

4.

Dinner on the Century

IT WAS now dinner time on the Twentieth Century; so I slicked up and waited for a Negro waiter to come through the train intoning: "Fust call fo' dinnah! Dinin' cahr in the reah!" But, no. Along came the waiter all right, but with a set of melodious chimes! And he softly sounded a musical invitation.

I was the third passenger to enter the dining car. I looked over the array of silverware and managed to get my bearings; and then I steeled myself for the menu. What was my surprise to find a number of special dinners ranging in price from $1 to $1.35! The omelette and asparagus tips dinner could be had for $1; grilled mackerel for $1.10; swordfish for $1.25; and calves liver and bacon, or fricassee of chicken, for $1.35.

I ordered the swordfish. I was served a delicious lima bean soup; then a relish tray was passed, and I declared a respectable dividend of olives, pickles, jam, etc. Then came the main dish—two chic pieces of swordfish, a neat helping of escalloped potatoes, and a taste of peas. A pot of hot chocolate and a piece of apple pie and cheese rounded out the prescribed meal.

And now to confess something: Thinking that the waiter had overlooked my salad—I was sure that I had seen a salad mentioned somewhere on the menu, and I didn't choose to be cheated out of it—I casually mentioned to the steward as he passed: "I believe I shall have my salad with my meal. Hurrumph."

He disappeared into the fastnesses of the kitchen, and my waiter hurried out with the self-justifying but embarrassing notification that the salad came with the chicken fricassee dinner, and not with mine. Predicament! With an affluent gesture which made up in impressiveness what it lacked in spontaneity, I urged him to supply me with a salad, regardless of the tariff. I never before had realized how addicted I was to greengroceries! Of course I didn't enjoy it overly much, what with wondering what might happen to my bill.

But the thing I almost feared didn't come upon me. My bill was the original $1.25. It was now my place to be honorable, so I drew the apparent oversight to the attention of the steward. But he waved me down into my seat with a benediction: "That's quite all right, sir."

Believe it or not, Mr. Ripley.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

First the Sap, Then the Tire

The Native Woman, Harvesting the Milk From a Rubber Tree, Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Beulah Robart, Bandoeng, Java.

In Lighter Vein

Modern Dancing

On his return from his first dancing lesson Bobby was asked how he liked it.

He replied: "Aw, it's easy. All you have to do is turn around and keep wiping your feet."—*Chaser.*

Promotion?

"Ted, darling," said the sweet young thing who had been taken to see her first football match, "how long does a man have to be a half-back before they make him a full-back?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Bit Tough

"I haven't much time for meals," said the bus driver, "so I generally have a bite at the wheel."

"That's a bit tough, I should think," said his listener.—*Montreal Star.*

Speeding the Parting Guest

He had long outstayed his welcome.

"Tell me," said his host at last, "how long was the fish you caught the other day?"

"Oh," said the guest, holding his hands wide apart, "so long."

"Well, so long," returned the host, "if you really must be going."—*El Paso World News.*

In the Furniture Store

Young Couple: "We should like to see a bedroom set?"

Clerk: "Certainly. Modern or comfortable?"

Ahem!

Visiting Lecturer: "It is characteristic of women to take any statement personally."

Hostess: "Not always. I don't."

Parliamentary Practice Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Question: A motion was made, seconded, and put to vote. After the chair had put the ayes, but before the noes were called for, it was moved to lay the motion on the table. This was put and declared lost. Then the chair declared the pending main motion carried and the meeting proceeded to other business. (a) Was the motion to lay on the table in order? (b) Was the main motion legally carried, or does the fact that the noes were not called for make the action void?

Answer: (a) The motion to lay on the table was in order under the circumstances as "until both the affirmative and the negative are put, a member can rise and claim the floor and reopen the debate or make a motion" (Robert, p. 182). (b) The chair was lax in not calling for the noes on the main motion immediately after declaring lost the motion to lay on the table, but if there was no objection to the omission, it must be assumed that the response to the call for the ayes satisfied the meeting that the motion was carried. The action might be said to have been legalized by general consent.

Guess Again

22

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Col. Frank Knox, who is prominently mentioned as the likely Republican candidate in 1936, a banker? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are most of the Fiji Islands inhabited? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is any mountain in Colorado higher than Washington's Mt. Rainier? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. "Now Peter and ——— went up together into the temple at the hour of prayer, being the ninth hour." The story in Acts continues with the healing of the lame man. Should the blank space be filled with the name of "John"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is it true that the British Empire covers more than 15,000,000 square miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

School for Janitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haverford, Penna.

STUDENTS at Haverford College recently began the second year of the free school which they conduct for the janitors of their dormitories and for the men employed in the college kitchen.

The school was founded a year ago by an undergraduate who believed that the Negro employees of the college would welcome an opportunity for elementary schooling. He also believed that undergraduates who intended to become teachers might gain practical classroom experience by devoting some of their evenings to instructing campus employees.

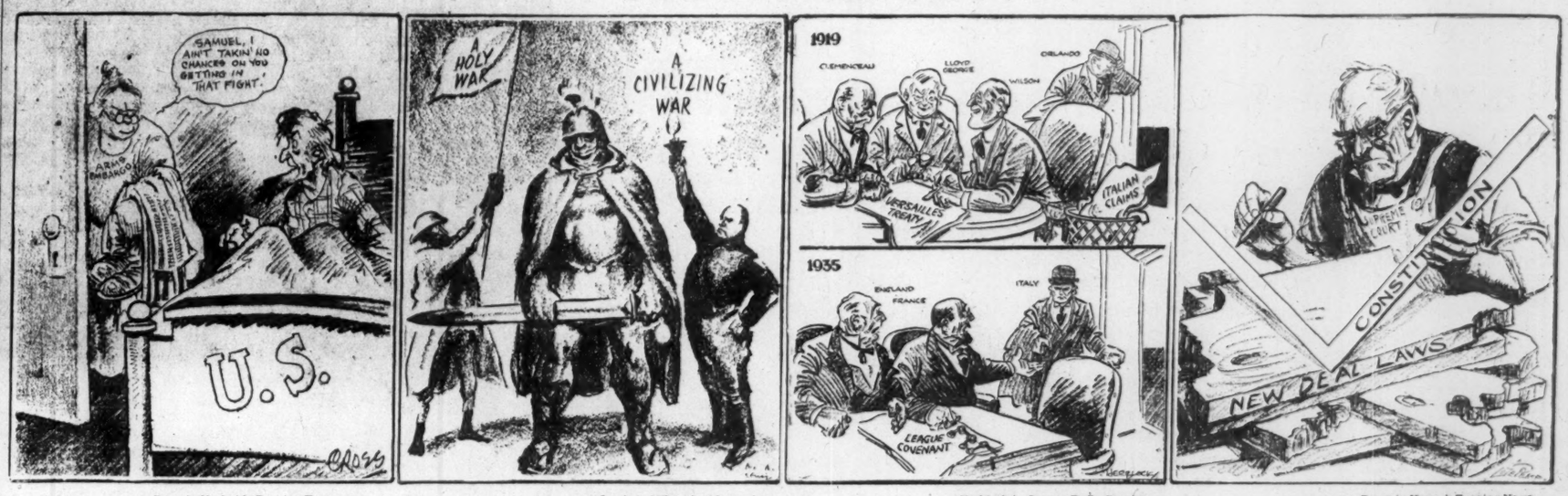
His plan proved eminently successful. In response to notices on the janitors' bulletin board and in the student newspaper, 11 of the workers voluntarily attended classes throughout the year in arithmetic, grammar, English literature, history, economics, and the Bible. Six students contributed their services as teachers.

The school made such a hit that this fall the enrollment increased to 17, and the school reopened with more teachers and more courses. Twelve students are conducting classes, with permission of the college authorities, in Whitall Hall. New courses include natural science, writing, algebra, French, and civics. Most popular are advanced grammar and spelling, English literature and natural science.

Guess Again Answers (22)

1. No; he is a publisher, his principal holding being the Chicago Daily News.
2. No; there are about 250 of the islands, and only 80 are inhabited.
3. Yes; Mt. Elbert, in Colorado, is 14,420 feet high, and Mt. Rainier is 14,408.
4. Yes.
5. No; the total area is 13,172,060 square miles.

Cartoons of the Week



—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean
Good Night, Uncle!

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
"What a Fine Fellow I Have Become"

—Herblock in Orange Daily Courier
Two Conferences

—Pease in Newark Evening News
On the Job

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Eating Potatoes Unofficially*

By LE PELLEY

PLUNKY—BUT IT'S GREAT TO BAKE POTATOES LIKE THIS
MY MOUTH WATERS JUST TO THINK OF THEM
MMMM—AREN'T THEY GOOD!
SAY, TUBBY, YOU WON'T TELL MY MOTHER HOW MANY I ATE, WILL YOU?
WHY?
I DON'T LIKE POTATOES AT HOME
OH
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Exciting, While It Lasted*

By CARMACK

Things seemed a little dull on our street today—
Then suddenly a man came rushing along at a great rate—
of course I followed him—
If there was going to be some excitement I wanted to be in on it—
But fiddlesticks! He was just racing for the street car—
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Nations Search for Peace

2. Improving the Fire Department

TWO days ago in our first discussion under this head we concluded that fifty nations had made the epochal decision to apply sanctions to an aggressor because they were becoming convinced that collective action was a surer way to stop war than any single-handed piling up of armaments. Yet we found—and the news of the last few hours emphasizes the fact—that with the League of Nations fire department still unproved, no country is quite ready to abandon the old methods of putting out a fire. Obviously only as the League apparatus can be improved and operated successfully will nations put more reliance on it and in turn give it greater efficacy.

The Italo-Ethiopian war is affording an unexampled opportunity to see what is needed. It is putting the Geneva fire department to its sternest test. The attempt to apply economic sanctions even to a nation as vulnerable as Italy has already disclosed great difficulties and delays. There is a serious question whether this form of action can stop a war, particularly when delayed until an aggressor has committed itself and has collected a good supply of war materials. The awkwardness seems even greater as regards military sanctions.

Some of the troubles are easily seen. Geneva owns no hook-and-ladder or modern pumper ready to go at a moment's notice whenever war blazes up in any part of the earth. It must borrow John Bull's navy or the French army, or assemble military, naval or air contingents from a long list of members, before it can move toward actual application of force. And the League does not have the key to the barracks and hangars where this apparatus is kept; it must be released by each nation.

This difficulty has evoked repeated proposals for a League army or air force. Last year a composite force containing military units from four nations supervised the Saar plebiscite under the League's direction. An international police force has much to recommend it. It will come only as the unity of purpose required to use it is developed by the nations at Geneva. But perhaps it is equally true that having such an instrument at hand would make the members more ready to act.

Having a force ready for instant action would at least save delays. More important, it would avoid dependence on some members having a special interest in any particular fire to be put out at any minute. Of course there is no reason for refusing help from any nation merely because its national interest happens to fall in line with the general interest of the international community in damping any war blaze. But we know from experience in the individual sphere that a fire department operates better if it is manifestly serving the general public and not the fire captain's family or Farmer Jones whose team pulls the engine.

In the present test Geneva has been somewhat embarrassed by the fact that Britain's share of the fire apparatus rushed off to the Mediterranean without League orders. This display of power and promptness caused many a British heart to swell with pride. Under our imperfect system it may have been the best way to satisfy what Sir Samuel Hoare calls "the natural concern that a world-wide empire must feel for the preservation of world-wide peace." But increasing tension between Italy and Britain reached such a pitch that London has hastened to declare Britain will not take any extra-League action—such as closing the Suez Canal or blockading Italy—and has apparently agreed to withdraw some ships.

This British action may have been caused even more by the failure of France to give assurance that she would lend aid in the Mediterranean even though the League had not ordered naval sanctions. There has been increasing evidence also of British belief in the necessity for rearming, although this is declared to be for "international peace." Of course, it may be possible for the collective system to be strengthened by the addition of new fire-fighting apparatus in Britain. But fundamentally rearming comes from a disbelief in the efficacy of the collective system and it tends toward reliance on single-handed measures.

France may have lost a golden opportunity to improve the Geneva fire department by insuring united action should fire start in her own neighborhood. The next few weeks may disclose whether the nations will have to have more unhappy experience with the inefficient old bucket brigade, or whether they can so prove the value of the collective security machine that it will become their major reliance.

New Fame for the Famous

THE researches of Cambridge scholars are making better known two of the best-known characters in British history. Mr. S. C. Roberts and his colleagues have in the last few years thrown much fresh light on Dr. Johnson, and now Mr. Arthur Bryant is affording the world new views of Pepys.

The spotlight of fame has rarely shone as brightly on any two people as Boswell has caused it to shine on Johnson, and the Diary on Pepys. Yet it shines on only a few years out of their long careers. Boswell knew Johnson for less than a couple of decades, and the famous Diary covers not even half that period. The picture that Boswell gives of Johnson is true and full. The pettinesses and weakness and frivolities of his private life Pepys sets down in unabashed detail; but of his solid work as Admiralty Secretary he says nothing. It is the efficiency of his achievement in his public capacity, and the great value and honesty of his work, that the researches of Mr. Bryant into the new Pepysian papers that have been discovered in the Bodleian at Oxford and Magdalene College at Cambridge are revealing. Pepys won fame as a "character"; but it is character that Mr. Bryant is giving him.

Calling Britain to the Polls

BRITISH general elections often come swiftly and in defiance of political prophecy. A Prime Minister who commands a majority in the House of Commons has constitutional right to advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament at any time he thinks fit during the five years which is the maximum period of its existence; and this advice is always taken. It is a generally recognized political practice that he should choose a moment favorable to his party.

That moment, for Mr. Baldwin, had to be some time between now and the late summer of next year. Would he wait till the spring, with a popular budget behind him? Or would he decide for an election in the autumn or in January, with trade improvement as a valuable slogan? Or would some crisis in national or international affairs, which would seem to demand the strong hand of a National Government, provide the opportunity of seeking the confidence of the country?

In deciding to appeal to the electorate on Nov. 14 the Government has certainly chosen a moment exceptionally favorable to itself and exceptionally unfavorable, through no fault of their own, to its opponents. It lacks none of the advantages which might be expected at any time during the next nine months, arising from the growth of trade and employment; and it has the enormous additional advantage of the approval which all parties have given to its policy in regard to Italy and the League of Nations. Officially both the Liberal and the Labor Parties have approved its action.

But the opposition parties not unnaturally feel aggrieved that it should make political profit out of such an opportunity They point out that they have unstintingly offered official support to the Government's foreign policy when interests higher than those of party are at stake, the Labor Party in doing so having even sacrificed its leader in Parliament. Is it right, they ask, that the Government should take advantage of their patriotism and make political capital out of the emergency? The crisis, also, presenting as it does the possibility of resort to force, is likely to exaggerate in the minds of the people the need for increased defense forces. Mr. Baldwin yesterday declared himself for increased armaments. Is it fair, Labor candidates are asking, to choose such a moment for seeking a mandate for heavy increases in armaments?

In ministerial circles, on the other hand, it is insisted that the Government ought to seek an overwhelming mandate from the country for its policy and for the means to carry it out. If the Government secures the substantial majority which it expects, it will be able to concentrate on its major tasks undistracted by domestic political problems.

A Peregrinating President

AMONG presidential records there ought to be one for the number of times a Chief Executive has said, "I am happy to be back home." Whatever the record is, Franklin D. Roosevelt must have broken it, if he had not even earlier done so, when he stepped off the U. S. S. Houston at Charleston, S. C., and returned to the White House after a month's absence. More happy homecomings because more jaunty journeyings than are the usual choice of a Chief Executive—trips to Campobello, to Hyde Park, Warm Springs, the Bahamas, and now it has been a speaking tour across the country to San Diego, a sail to the Cocos Islands and back through the Panama Canal. In about a week he will be off again to Hyde Park, from there to Warm Springs, and the capital will not see him till December.

To some this has betokened a peculiarly carefree President—and in a peculiarly carefree time. There have been murmurings that the President should stick closer to his desk. But American Presidents in the past have sometimes tended to be too burdened by what is unmistakably one of the world's most burdening jobs. A Chief Executive profits by getting away from the grind and he freshens his viewpoint by contact with the people.

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt felt that he should have a "breathing spell" such as he promised to business. It is often said in business that the task of an executive is to choose subordinates with whom he can leave responsibility. At any rate, considering the attitude of big business toward the present Administration, one might suppose that the usual relief when Congress leaves Washington would be only increased when the President, too, departed. Perhaps he thinks to give an example of the Jeffersonian credo which his conservative critics have been preaching to him that, "that government is best which governs least."

Captain Mason

Book News of the Day

JOHN MASON, leader of the New Englanders in the Pequot War, and for many years bulwark of the defense for the colony of Connecticut, is the ostensible subject of a work called THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MAJOR JOHN MASON, by Louis B. Mason (New York: Putnam. $3). Mr. Mason seems to have found comparatively little information about Major Mason himself, but has filled a large volume with the social and political history of the times.

Of John Mason's record before he came to America not much has been learned except that he was born in 1600 and served as an officer under Sir Horace Vere in the Low Countries. In 1632 he landed in Massachusetts and almost at once was called upon to exercise his military abilities, as captain of militia and head of a commission to fortify Boston. Shortly he became one of the leaders of the migration to Connecticut which resulted in the founding of Windsor.

A dozen years later he moved, as Major-General of Connecticut forces, to the military headquarters at Saybrook, and still later, in 1659, founded the town of Norwich "in the Indian country." There he lived the remainder of his life. Always he was "The Captain," stern, sagacious but, generally speaking, as much interested in keeping the peace as in making war. Chiefly to his credit should be entered the removal of the Pequot menace from the outlying settlements of New England, and the consequent increased migration to those more remote, and more fertile, sections.

Something of the blunt, manly character of Mason comes out in his own History of the Pequot War, written in his later years at the request of the Connecticut court. Concerning his private life there is scant information further than the name of his second wife, Anne Peck, who was daughter of the minister at Hingham, and the names of his three sons and two daughters.

What is lacking in detail about Major Mason's life is more than balanced by the abundance of material about his times. The book is virtually a history of colonial New England from its earliest settlement to 1672. The sources are the standard ones already often drawn upon, and there is little novelty in the mode of presentation. The best portions of this diffuse and poorly correlated account are the passages which describe the Connecticut towns and the Indian situation, with some explanation and extenuation of the white men's part in the conflict. Too often extraneous matter is introduced, even midway of a paragraph, and the effect is far from clear.

A great amount of reading must surely have gone into the preparation for writing this volume. The career of "The Captain" constitutes a really fresh field for research, but it is difficult to get a good look at him, so often does the background intervene. An excellent index increases the value of the book as a work of reference on early New England life.

Roadside Animals

IT LOOKED like the usual thing, as we made to pass by in the automobile. A few cages, containing some small animals, probably very disenchanted with life. But there was something about the little black bear that made us decide to stop. Or perhaps it was that our own Scotty wanted to see what the little black bear was made of, and we make it a point to please the Scotty whenever we can, with the result you would expect; namely that he is a very happy dog indeed, who repays us in kind at the slightest opportunity.

Well, I am glad we stopped. Because stopping got us the answers to some long existent questions about roadside animals. Parenthetically it should be said that this was New Hampshire, so the incident only proves the rectitude of New Hampshire in such matters. But it furnishes an example to be followed by other states, if not already in force.

The roadside stand was the usual thing. A bright painted house, festooned with banners declaiming the excellences of chocolates and soda pop. There was also a large sign, "The bear likes peanuts, and so we sell peanuts," which seemed to us a singularly delicate way to put a commercial fact.

And then there were the cages. I really didn't want to go close to them, because I didn't want to see sad eyes, and moth-eaten coats, and come face to face with the air of disenchantment. But the Scotty definitely wanted to go close to them; especially the little bear's cage. So we did; and I am glad we did. For I found out something it heartened me to know.

* * *

The bear was a baby, of course. Black, with absurd big feet, and little ears he wished to have scratched early and often, and a face which was a mask of benignity that was preposterous in one so young. The bear seemed pleased to see the Scotty. The Scotty hardly knew where to begin, admiring such an outlandish creature, which was neither a cat nor a dog, yet rolled on its back, waved its paws in the air, and behaved like an excellent composite of both.

The man who kept the stand came along to join us as we laughed. He was as bronzed a man as I have ever seen. With a finely lineamented face, and immense shoulders, and an air of loving the mountains round about.

Someone said, "That's a good-looking bear you've got there. Doesn't look moth-eaten or unhappy, like some we've seen."

The man was an Italian, which seemed to us strange, in the heart of the White Mountains. And he tossed us a flashing grin, and said, "If he wasn't a good-looking bear, I couldn't keep him."

There could be several meanings in such a statement, so we just said, "Why?"

And he said, "Well, all the animals—the two raccoons, the two red foxes, the chimpanzee and the bear—really belong to the State of New Hampshire. I can have them in summer for a popular educational exhibit at my stand if I agree to keep them in good condition, treat them kindly, and hand them over to the State in the fall—not only none the worse for wear, but better off for their summer with me."

He beamed at the bear, who was debating whether to make a lunge at the Scotty just to stir things up.

"And what becomes of them in the fall, when you give them up?"

"Well, first they go on a kind of a circuit tour of fairs; Fryeburg, Rochester, Lancaster, wherever it seems a good thing to take them. Then they spend the winter at some place where the State has an indoor animal educational exhibit. But let me tell you, they have to be in slick shape all the time they're with me, and if I turned them over with so much as the shadow of a flea on them, or looking a hair's weight too thin, there'd be ructions, and I'd never get any more animals for my roadside stand. I couldn't even go out and catch me a bear of my own.

* * *

"It's a good thing, this looking out for animals people like me use for a sort of entertainment at their stands. I remember many's the time I've passed stands and seen poor animals penned up that looked like they was weepin' for grief. I guess animals feel, just about like we do. Anyhow, that's the conditions. I can have the animals—and they certainly do add something to the place—if I treat 'em right, take good care of them and turn 'em back when the time comes in A 1 condition. If I can't do that, I couldn't keep so much as a mouse around here. It's kindness-to-animals stuff; that's what it is. And I approve of it, myself."

"What about the bear's mother? Ever think she might come down some night to fetch the baby?"

"Nope. That's why we got the baby. She hasn't got any mother to come after her. We're her mother. Someone shot the mother, and the cubs were picked up and taken care of. It's better that way. The cubs might get shot, too, or run over, around by themselves. This one don't look as if he lived a very hard life, does he?"

This one didn't, for a fact. With a nice feeling for comedy plus a broad streak of vanity and desire to tantalize the Scotty, he was rolling flatly about, waving his paws practically under the Scotty's nose, grinning widely, and winking slyly. The Scotty was electric with excitement and admiration. From its neighboring cage the chimpanzee looked sagely at the spectacle, with a slightly adult implication that it, too, if it were young and foolish, could be giving as good a show. The two little red foxes, quick and sleek, just watched. My! How they watched! A little distance away, on the other side, the two raccoons dozed in the golden sun; every hair in place, their frowning masks belying the perfectly composed muscles as they were draped over boards, their sharp-clawed toes hanging ludicrously and limply down either side the boards, their whiskers twitched in their light dreams as they waited for supper in the most beatific state possible—sleep.

So that's the story of roadside animals, in the State of New Hampshire as I found it. Proprietors can have animals on loan if they give evidence that they know how to take care of them and will do so. The man grinned as he turned away to a customer. "Good air, plenty of sunshine, plenty of visitors to feed 'em peanuts and play with them. And admire them, too. Never let anyone tell you a bear cub, or raccoons or foxes don't like admiration. They eat it up—along with the peanuts!"

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Rising to a Point of Order—I

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS it is not the duty of a layman to come voluntarily to the defense of members of a profession who are themselves past masters in the art of adroit and convincing defense. But having at times indulged, in this column, the assumed right of deserved and not unkindly criticism of unethical and subversive activities of discredited and wholly undesirable members of the American bar, it is entirely fitting and proper that as sincere and unprejudiced appreciation be here expressed for the honest, dignified and sometimes gratuitous public service rendered by scholarly lawyers both on and off the bench.

Through the years I have known almost unnumbered members of the bar, office counselors, trial lawyers, special pleaders, corporation solicitors, learned judges before, during, and subsequent to service on the bench, the pettifogger, ambulance chaser, jury fixer, the suborner, and in later years only casually, the lawyer criminal who makes no secret of the fact that he is himself an enemy of society. So it is that as a voluntary appraiser and commentator I can at least convince myself that I possess a fair degree of knowledge of the subject under discussion.

* * *

First of all there should be answered and emphatically denied the assertion made in a current magazine of national circulation that those lawyers promoted from the ranks to positions on the bench continue to serve their former clients. The writer of the article here referred to does not break his lance against the armor of the pettifogger or the lawyer criminal, so called. He levels it against those who have gained and hold, at least popularly, the confidence of the public generally. These he brands as public enemies and the accomplices of speculators, dishonest investment brokers, and tax evaders in the higher brackets. He denounces all such as manipulators of the law who see to it that the laws are bent "to the service of those who control the financial power of society."

That leaves the interested reader a little cold, perhaps, because one hardly knows what is meant by the allusion to the "financial power of society." But as the perfervid critic continues all doubt as to his meaning when he refers to lawyers who become judges vanishes. He says:

"But the evil he (the lawyer) can do does not end with the advice he gives as consultant. Not seldom he is promoted to the bench; for the rich lawyer likes at the close of long years of work like this the independence and dignity which high judicial rank confers. Then, only too often, . . . he merely acts for his clients on the bench instead of advising them in chambers."

To say that such a breach of faith has never occurred would be to state what could not be proved or in any way substantiated. But to level such a charge against the courts generally is equally hazardous and unwise. There is seen in such unsupported and indefensible charges what must be regarded as a conscious purpose to undermine a major and co-ordinated function of government. If it can be made to appear that the courts are vulnerable because of the assumption that the judges and justices are dishonest, another step will have been taken in weakening in the hope of destroying the entire structure of government.

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Corrupting influences have affected all too perceptibly the entire electorate. Municipal, state and national elections reflect the prejudices, rather than the convictions, of the voters. City, state and national legislative bodies are swayed by the temperamental passions of the masses, large or small, which bestow a brief authority upon them. Administrators, high or low, are, in fact, the spokesmen, sponsors and potential dictators nominated to execute during their official tenure what they interpret as the will of the people.

Would it be wise, or prudent, to destroy, meantime, the reasonable confidence reposed by the people as a whole in the integrity of the courts and judges? Let us safeguard this bulwark of democracy and political, social and religious freedom, first by protecting those who interpret the laws from the influences which would impeach their honesty and judicial integrity, and always by seeing to it, as individuals and as voters, that no person who is in sympathy with any movement to destroy, overthrow, or hold up to ridicule any established function of government is chosen to enact, administer or interpret the laws of the land.

Mirror of Opinion

Friendship Needs Teamwork

THE late President Faunce of Brown University said of friendship—and it is true as well of love—that it needed teamwork to continue. He put it thus:

> We can overlook flaws so long as teamwork continues. To sit still and to look at our friend is to criticize and lose him. To work with him—steadily, patiently, hopefully—is to keep him, and to find constantly new reserves and resources in him.

The secret seems to lie in associations in work and not merely in pleasures. There is another slant to the familiar complaint of "woman in business" beside its effect on employment. It is designed, unconsciously, to bring the sexes into a happier companionship than they might otherwise attain. . . .

And then, companionship—camaraderie—is in a way a mental art. It must be practiced. It is a fine thing to be known as a companionable person, one whose society others unconsciously or consciously seek, no matter what the alleged barriers of age.

Although the twelve companions Jesus picked out to be with him to learn and share his mission were on different spiritual levels, and although some of them were closer to him than the others, toward the close of his life he said to them, "I have called you friends." Association and the working together as teacher and students had brought them into a oneness of mind and purpose that death could not break.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

Equality for Office

ONE of the dubious heritages of Jacksonian democracy is the widespread conviction that all men are equally eligible for public office. . . .

This idea has never been applied literally, but we have come dangerously near to it at times, and there is still a tendency to choose to office men who are notable, not for their greatness of intellect or thoroughness of preparation, but for their resemblance to the average man. All too often this has given government by mediocre men, simply because it pleased the vanity of the electorate to feel that their rulers were no better than they.

Writing thoughtfully in the American Legion Monthly, Dr. Will Durant suggests that democracy should be redefined, not as the equal eligibility of all to office, but as the equal opportunity of all to make themselves fit for office. . . .

For high office we should seek men wiser and abler than average, and for lesser posts, particularly administrative offices, we should seek thoroughly trained men for whom government is a profession, not merely an interlude in a busy life devoted to private affairs.—*Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Enquirer.*

The Wide Horizon

China in Chaos

By Dr. Jerome Davis

Stark Professor of Practical Philanthropy, Yale Divinity School

I HAVE just completed a trip of some 20,000 miles during which I made a close study of conditions in Japan and China. In the Island Empire I interviewed leaders of the Government, of business, of the army, and even Communists who had been arrested. In China I met representative leaders, visited General Feng, the so-called Christian general, and saw the Prime Minister of Manchoukuo as well as the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, General Nishio.

It was significant that officials in Tokyo advised me to visit Manchoukuo and talk with a certain Japanese whom they quite frankly admitted was the real Prime Minister of the country! As everyone knows, Japan is now developing Manchoukuo and is spending millions of dollars in constructing new buildings, railway lines and exploiting natural resources. Under no circumstances will they permit interference with their plans.

Japan also indirectly controls North China. All Chinese officials who are objectionable are removed and Japanese advisers to the governors of most of the provinces have been appointed. In visiting the prisons in Tientsin and Peiping I found in confinement hundreds and hundreds of Communists.

It is quite clear that another result of Japanese operations in China has been an increase in banditism both in Manchoukuo and in the demilitarized area. As is well known, the Japanese had ordered the Chinese to take out their own troops, but had not been able to keep order themselves.

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Coincident with Japanese control has been an increase in brothels and other places where morphia and heroin are sold. It is true that the brothels in Shanhaikuan are much in evidence and boldly display big signs on the main street.

In Manchoukuo the selling of opium and narcotics has also increased. The explanation is not, however, that the Japanese authorities want to dope the Chinese people to destroy their resistance. The answer rather runs along these lines. Whenever a foreign country is taken over by another power at the point of a bayonet, the worst elements flock in to see what money can be made out of the turmoil and confusion. The selling of narcotics is enormously profitable. It might be assumed that the Japanese Army could easily control this sale. However, this is far easier said than done in a country which has been debauched with opium for years.

Another evidence that gamblers, smugglers and criminals flock into a newly occupied area, is the smuggling out of Chinese silver dollars. Each smuggler carries 1000 silver dollars on his person. They are carried on a vest, and packed into long vertical pockets running all around the body.

The so-called international express train coming from Tientsin each night to Manchoukuo is completely under Japanese control. On it are scores and scores of smugglers. Little or no attempt is made to conceal their illicit business. The vests full of silver are taken off at night and laid on the shelves of the cars. I took several pictures of the men putting on these vests, although one of them got so excited that he threatened me with a revolver. The dollars are melted down into silver bars and shipped to the United States for sale to the American Government.

* * *

General Feng, whom I interviewed, is intensely bitter against the present Nanking dictator, General Chiang, who he says is concentrating all his efforts killing so-called Chinese Communists when in reality they are only Chinese peasants struggling for the right to live. He went on to say that for every hundred Chinese "Communists" slaughtered a thousand are born, because it is conditions of injustice and violence which create them.

Under conditions such as we have sketched what are the prospects for China in the future? The indications are that barring some unforeseen incident the control by Japan in Manchoukuo and North China will continue. Japanese business leaders hope not to have the army actually take over any more of China but instead to make agreements with Chinese business leaders.

It seems probable that Chinese Communism will not be stamped out, on the contrary it will continue to increase. One of the most astute leaders of China, himself an opponent of Communism, told me that today the best brains of China are going into the Communist movement. It is conceivable that, as General Feng devoutly hopes, Chinese nationalism may sooner or later break out into open guerrilla warfare against the Japanese. If such a renaissance of Chinese feeling should occur on a wide front, it would mean that no longer could the attention of Chinese militarists be directed against Communism. It might also mean the enormous increase of unrest in Formosa, Korea and even within Japan itself.

At present the militarists of the Island Empire are at odds among themselves. The attempt is being made to restore rigid discipline and unity in the army, but assassinations and war minister resignations presage danger ahead. If conditions should get worse, either Japanese militarism may undertake a war to save its face, or it may even be forced to relinquish part of its hold on China.